

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder:
Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO.
B. 4665

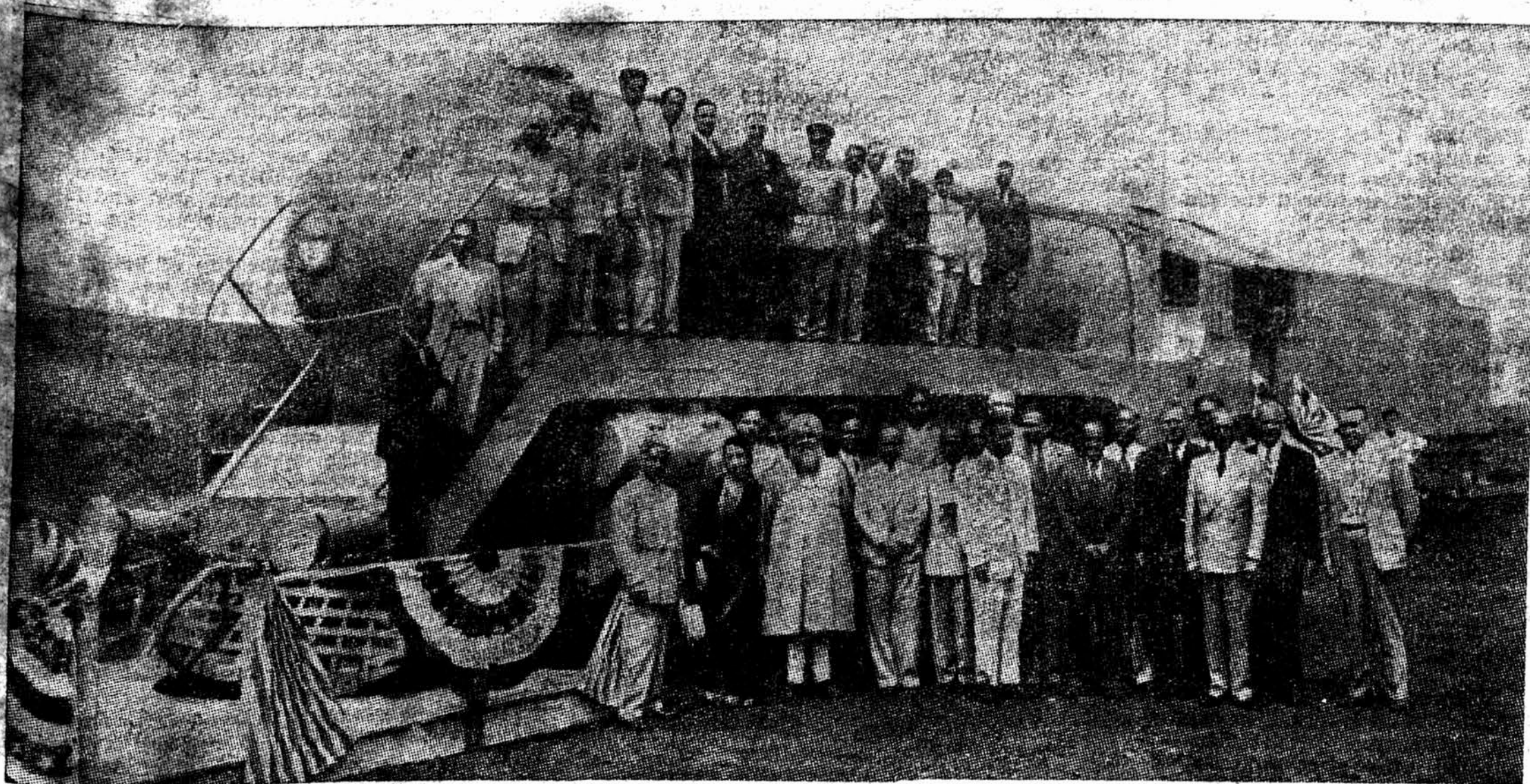
VOL. XII NO. 16

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1953

Price: 4 Annas
Air Surcharge 6 Pies

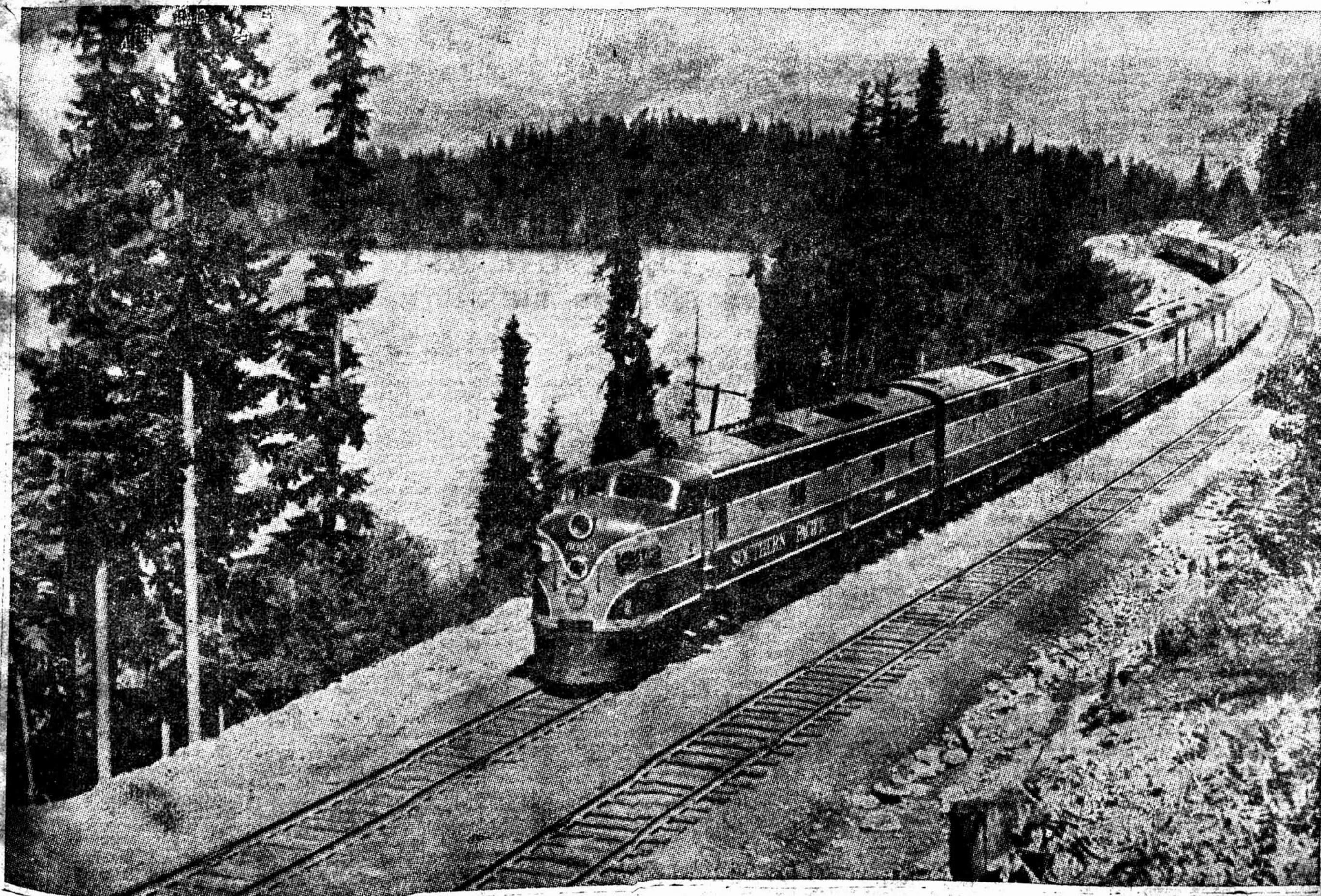
IN PAKISTAN
5 ANNAS

'SPIRIT OF INDIA' FOR THE RAILWAYS



Left: Ambassador late Mr. Asaf Ali, third from right, headed Government of India representatives at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Pennsylvania, in 1947, to inspect the first locomotive, 'The Spirit of India' built by the Works. New locos have helped the Indian Railways to announce on the occasion of their centenary the speeding up of their trains.

Below: The "Shasta Daylight", a daily passenger train operated on a 718-mile route between San Francisco and Portland, passing Odell Lake in the Cascade Mountains of Southern Oregon.



Leadership Race Between South & S. E. Asia

SEE PAGE 4

How Kremlin Does It

BY M. VIGIL

RUDIMENTS of a Czarist intelligence service can be traced back as far as Peter the Great, who acted as kind of intelligence agent himself when he adopted the disguise of a craftsman to learn shipbuilding in Schiedam in Holland. Peter continued to gather all the information which might have brought Western inventions and innovations to his undeveloped country. The police state which maintained Czarist Russia for centuries put its stamp on the intelligence services of Russia for external operations as well, and the USSR of today have not been able to free themselves from that tradition. By far the larger part of the foreign intelligence of Imperial Russia was taken up by a minute surveillance of the anti-Czarist Russian exiles in foreign countries such as Switzerland, France and Britain. The activities of Czarist agents were highly illegal, and they had to take precautions similar to those of an intelligence field officer trying to gather military information abroad. The risks of an intelligence agent explain the singular inefficiency of the Russian service, with exceptions such as that of the Austrian Colonel Redl, a General Staff officer who betrayed almost all his country's military secrets for large sums of money. It is typical of the utter unscrupulousness of the Czarist Intelligence that they, in order to maintain this Austrian Colonel in his high rank of chief of intelligence, betrayed some of their genuine agents who were then brought before an Austrian court martial with disaster to themselves and an increased reputation for Redl.

Of all pre-1914 intelligence services Imperial Russia expended most money and energy. The system was to employ scores of agents, piece together their information and form from it a picture of the situation. In other words, they adopted the methods common to most intelligence services with one difference: the evaluation process, demanding much higher powers of deduction than those necessary for the officer or agent operating in neutral or possibly hostile territory, was almost invariably of fault.

Thus the Czarist General Staff underestimated the forces which Japan could throw into the war in 1904-1905; naval and military appreciation of the Japanese forces was hopelessly inadequate; and as a direct result Russia lost not only her Far Eastern Fleet but also the famous "Volunteer Fleet" that was despatched from the Baltic to Japanese waters where it was destroyed. Imperial Russian Intelligence true to the arbitrary tradition had no place for the most valuable human element in any service: the individual agent, the enterprising but careful enthusiast who will not only go "beyond the lines of duty" but accept his assignment as a type of sport, a deadly gamble, which he will pursue with the zest of the amateur and the skill of the professional. The "OCHRANA" of pre-1916 days, had it been less rigid in its methods, might have had a complete hold on the revolutionary elements inside Russia and an accurate picture of the activities of the Lenins, the Trotskys and others in foreign countries; in fact its value as informer for their Government was practically nil, despite the enormous sums used.

The Soviet regime took over the "OCHRANA" and its archives and the Bolshevik leaders were able to apply the experiences of former days when hunting down the internal political elements opposed to them. Hardly ever has there been such a clean sweep in internal politics as that made by the internal security organs of the "TSHEKKA", the successor to the "OCHRANA". In foreign intelligence, Soviet Russia became a dismal failure up to the year 1939. There are clear indications that in spite of the enormous advantage of having foreign Communist parties and their reports at the

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WEEK-END FUN

A peasant was taken to hospital for a serious operation. Before it was performed he was given a good bath. As he left the bathroom he exclaimed: "The operation was not so bad after all!"

As a test for Army driver trainees, one man was asked: "If you found water in the petrol tank and petrol in the radiator, what would you expect to find in the sump?"

"Goldfish, sir!"

A magician seeking a booking asserted: "I've got a new trick that will panic them. I saw a woman in half."

"Call that a new trick?" scoffed the manager. "They've been doing that around here for years."

"Oh, yeah?" countered the magician. "Lengthwise?"

When Sam was asked how he budgeted his income, he replied: "Oh, about 40 per cent. for food, 30 per cent. for rent, 30 per cent. for clothing, and 20 per cent. for amusement and incidentals."

"But that makes 120 per cent."

"Don't I know it!" agreed Sam with a groan.

The insurance office was rung up by an excited woman. "I want to insure my house," she said. "Can I do it over the phone?"

"I'm afraid not. Perhaps we'd better send a man along."

"I've got to do it immediately," came the frantic voice. "The place is on fire!"

Overheard in a bus. Mother, to little girl sucking a lollipop: "Don't put your lollipop on the gentleman's coat. You'll get hairs on it."

Watson returned to his native town after some years abroad.

"Has Watson changed much in the years he has been away?" asked one who had heard of his return but had not yet seen him.

"No," said the man addressed, "but he thinks he has. He persists in talking about what a fool he used to be!"

After a long exhortation, an evangelist demanded that all members of the congregation who wanted to go to Heaven should stand up. All rose except one man. He appeared a calm, philosophic fellow, unmoved by the outraged glare in the evangelist's eye.

"What!" cried the evangelist; "don't you want to go to Heaven?"

The bland man looked blander. "Not immediately," he replied.

A plumber joined the Royal Engineers and was immediately given a test — the making of a joint for a lead pipe. The senior N.C.O. sent a written report of the test to the Commanding Officer. It read: "Joint very well done."

Next day the man was given a job as cook in the officers' mess.

A candidate for county sheriff was soliciting votes in a small town in Oklahoma. After giving an attentive Negro a fervent campaign speech, he asked for his support.

"Well, mister, I tell you, you are my second choice," replied the Negro.

The would-be sheriff pondered a moment. Then, concluding that he could not easily eliminate the Negro's first choice by maligning the man, he asked cheerfully: "And who's your first choice?"

"Well, sir, just anybody."

A showgirl with abundant charms shot her boy friend and then cried her way through her trial. For days the jury gazed upon her beauty, and finally announced their verdict:

"We find the defendant breath-taking, entrancing, wholesome, lovable and — oh, yes — not guilty."

A hypochondriac told his doctor in great alarm that he had a fatal liver disease.

"Nonsense!" protested the doctor. "You wouldn't know whether you had that or not. With that disease there's no discomfort of any kind."

"I know," gasped the patient. "My symptoms exactly."

The golf club secretary had just informed a member that he had won the monthly medal. The member looked pleased, then frowned.

"Any complaints?" asked the secretary.

"Not exactly; what's worrying me is a question of precedence. Do I wear it before or after my dog and poultry decorations?"

Mrs. Suburb, having lost the key of the kitchen clock, went with her husband to get another. Mr. Suburb waited while his wife went into the jeweller's. Presently she came out.

"Got it?" he asked.

"No," said the wife. "Mrs. Swagger was in there buying pearls, so I just inquired how long it would take to clean a diamond tiara."

A State Examiner walked into a bank in a Wyoming town and found no one around. The place was deserted. Finally he looked out the back door and there, sitting in the shade, was the entire staff of four playing poker. As a lesson, the bank examiner tripped the burglar alarm.

The card-playing bankers moved not a muscle.

But the bartender across the street came over with four beers.

She said she had changed her mind and could never be more than a sister to him. But she didn't return the ring and Macpherson was broken-hearted.

"Never mind," said a friend, "there are plenty more good fish in the sea."

"Maybe," said Macpherson, "but I've lost my bait."

'TWIN ENEMIES OF FREEDOM'



Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

SNAKE WORSHIP IN VIJAYANAGAR

BY RICHARD CHINNATHAMBI

SNAKE worship is perhaps as popular in Bellary district as in Kerala. While in Malabar every house has its snake-garden (naga-kotta) and snakes are revered as guru-devas, in the now forgotten Vijayanagar Empire, Nagas (hooded cobras) came to be worshipped as gods and temples were dedicated specially for a Naga or Nagi.

In Kamalapur, Hampi, there are the ruins of such a temple. The Nagi (female naga) is carved on a pedestal, has two female attendants and has a floriated aureola. It was the deity in a dedicated temple. The underground temple in Hampi has a number of "naga-kals" (snake-stones) erected there by women-folk whose prayers for children were fulfilled by the Naga, whom they worshipped there.

It is still a custom among women folk to perform Nagaprathishtha. The figure of a cobra is carved on a stone slab, buried in a well and mantras are recited over it for six months (Pranaprathishtha). Then it is fished out and erected under a pipal or a margosa tree. This, when performed, is believed to bless childless mothers with an off-spring.

Annually during the months of July and August the worship of the hooded cobra was popular with barren women. They fasted and poured milk over "naga-kals"; some worshipped anthills where cobras were supposed to reside and placed milk, jaggery, cooked rice and fowl's eggs in the hope that the Naga god would feed on these and be propitiated.

In the village of Viduraswatta, near Hindupur, the hooded cobra is worshipped even today in a temple dedicated to it and many thousands of pilgrims wend their way in fervent hope of a baby in their home the following year.

The reason why naga-worship became so popular in and around

Hampi is the encouragement given by the queens of the Vijayanagar kingdom. They were inveterate naga-worshippers and set the fashion. Ladies of high rank caused the sculpture of a particular type of Nagi—a woman with full bosoms, holding a cobra in each of her arms, her lower portion shaped like a serpent and resting on a pedestal. The Nagi was profusely ornamented. In many villages in Bellary and neighbouring districts such fine Nagis are found installed under Sami or Vanni trees. Even in distant Lepakshi, near Hindupur, we find a Nagi of this type.

It is probable that the Nagi was worshipped as the consort of Lord Siva. In his original form Virupaksha, the deity in Pampathi, the oldest temple in Hampi, was regarded as the Lord of the Nagas, the red king of mythology who ruled over the western quarter of the world. It is not surprising, therefore, that so much attention was paid to snake-worship in the Vijayanagar Empire. The Lord of the Nagas, like those under the Trikuta rocks, lived in the rushing waters of the Tungabhadra and stood guard over the hoarded treasures of a golden empire and was the patron saint of its rulers. Pilgrims flock in their thousands to Pampathi annually believing that in the worship of Lord Virupaksha there is not only the promise of a progeny but also the hope of a heaven on earth which Vijayanagar certainly was in the days of yore.

Chlorophyll & The Horse

BY ED WALLACE

FOR the past few weeks I have picked up the morning papers with nervous expectancy, eager to learn what chlorophyll will do next, writes the author in "Pageant."

The truth is, from a consumer point of view, I have been in on this thing from the start. I was among the first to give my dog chlorophyll-enriched food to get rid of that doggy odour. It got rid of the odour, I'll say that, but it occurred to me one day that maybe I was depriving my dog of some wondrous privilege, something fine and necessary to a well rounded dog's life, something beyond my understanding. It may have been my imagination, but it seemed to me that other dogs, normally interested and friendly, were giving my dog a chilly reception.

Half the fun of being a dog, it seemed to me, was the ability to pass the time of day with a fellow dog by the friendly interchange of a sniff-sniff.

I expressed my misgivings rather widely, spread my doubts around, until one day I received an arm-length telegram from one of the big makers of dog food, asking if I thought such an old and respectable organization as their own would be party to anything which might rob my dog of his essential essence or lessen his pleasures in any way. The names of several dog experts and research scientists were submitted in the telegram and I was invited to consult them. "Other dogs can still smell your dog, and your dog can still smell other dogs which are eating chlorophyll food but YOU can't," the telegram closed on a note of triumph.

A few days later I had another shaking experience with chlorophyll. The director of a boys' club invited me to witness a blackberry pie eating contest among ten selected members ranging in age from five to ten.

"Fellows," said the director, the rules are these: Eat your pie and then run to the washroom. The boy who brushes his teeth first, after finishing his pie, will win the prize.

A few noisy minutes later, faces gory with blackberry pie, the jads raced to the bath. I raced with them to be in at the win. In the washroom a gentleman had been posted with ten tubes of chlorophyll tooth paste, the first I had seen. The boys began to brush recklessly and as the green lather foamed out over the bluish-red blackberry juice on their faces I left the club and got out of the neighbourhood as quickly as I could. I was not notified of the outcome, nor did I try to find out.

However, except for that one failure, I have given undivided attention to each new employment of chlorophyll as it is offered for the enrichment of my life. I have eaten chlorophyll tablets to make me as odourless as polished glass, and I have chewed chlorophyll gum and enjoyed it, although never quite overcoming that moment of surprise when I discard the bright green blob. I have given at least academic attention to inner soles impregnated with chlorophyll, and have pored over the understandably scant text accompanying displays of toilet tissue characterized by chlorophyll. I have not sneered at a widely used soap, green as long as I can remember but which now boasts that chlorophyll makes it green.

Even the television pitch for a chlorophyll wafer, showing a boy and girl making themselves kiss and girl making themselves kiss, reminding me of nothing more than that, so far as I know, I never kissed a girl with a green tongue.

I have laughed good-naturedly at the jokes, nodded agreeably when a small back seat driver cautioned "wait for the light to turn chlorophyll," and I will say

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 4)

NEW DELHI LETTER From Our Correspondent

Peace Move With Sabre-Rattling

PAK INVITATION TO NEHRU & 'DAWN'S' ANTICS

British Newsman On Strategic Value Of Goa

PAKISTAN'S false, anti-Indian propaganda was nailed to the ground during the week. For months together, messages were published indicating that the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan had been exchanging letters on the Indo-Pakistan relations. This had created a favourable climate.

On Friday last, reports were published envisaging the arrival on the following Sunday of two Pakistani officials to confer with their opposite numbers in New Delhi with a view to preparing the agenda for the Prime Ministers' meeting. The officials, however, did not turn up on the scheduled date and allegations were levelled that India's High Commissioner at Karachi had misunderstood the intention of the Pakistan Government and had given a basically wrong report to his Government.

Simultaneously, the Custodian of Pakistani conscience 'Dawn' came out with its usual truthful report that India's Prime Minister had turned down the proposal of Pakistan's Prime Minister to discuss Kashmir and Canal Water disputes.

India lodged a protest against this unwarranted and baseless report, dressed up as an officially-inspired message.

Khawaja Nazimuddin has not yet decided whether to sacrifice truth or 'Dawn'. India may be forced to publish the entire correspondence, thereby exposing the baseless and lying propaganda of 'Dawn'.

The approach to India for a peaceful settlement coupled with the vigorous anti-Indian propaganda inside Pakistan and in a section of the British press smelt of the Pearl Harbour strategy. It is providing additional strength to Jan Sangh. India will be very reluctant to resume the negotiations, unless 'Dawn's' lie is officially nailed to the ground.

According to New Delhi reports, the Pakistan Cabinet itself is divided into two factions, one for conciliation with India and the other for carrying war into India. The division extends to services. The momentary strength of a particular faction determines the course of Indo-Pakistan relations.

LATEST ON GOA

Jose Shercliff is the Portugal Correspondent of the "News Chronicle", London. He has contributed an illuminating article in the January issue of Foreign Affairs, on "Portugal's strategic territories" which throws a flood of light on Portugal's pockets in India. This is what he says:—

"Problems in Portuguese India and Macao are reflections of the geographical positions of these territories, contiguous to India, in 1510, and several very small islands and adjacent enclaves, of which Diu and Damao are the best known. Together they occupy a total area of 3,983 square kilometers, and of this area Goa itself, with its capital city of Panjim on the Gulf of Cambay, accounts for all but a few hundred. Portuguese India has no airfield, but plans are under way to build and equip one capable of taking the largest modern transport planes, thus enabling travellers to Bombay, some 300 miles distant, to avoid a 24-hour train trip or 20-day journey by sea. Mormugao, the only port, is small but is in a strategic position on the Indian Ocean. Goa's

garrison is 4,000 men, equipped with modern weapons, under white officers. Under Portuguese sovereignty every Goanese is a Portuguese citizen, and the small community, unified by its prevailing Roman Catholicism—it is the seat of the Patriarchate of the Indies, under a white Head of the Church—seems indeed a peaceful oasis in the vast and agitated continent of India (as it was described recently by the Portuguese Overseas Minister, Commander Sarmiento Rodrigues).

"Although the balance of imports over exports is computed at about five to two, the little colony is prosperous. The production of manganese is nearing 100,000 tons a year, all of which is sought by Japan, along with Goa's output of iron. The colony is also now in a position to export rice to India. Though there is always a possibility of the spread of Communism across the frontier, Portuguese administrators do not feel that there is much likelihood that it can take root, partly because of the flourishing condition of the country and also because of the pride of the inhabitants in their Portuguese citizenship.

REAL OBJECTIVE

"The repeated demand that Goa be integrated in the Republic of India is, of course, a serious matter to Portugal, even though the Indian Government has affirmed that it has no desire to enforce this wish by other than peaceful methods. That an economic blockade of Goa might be included under the head of "peaceful" persuasion is a contingency which Portugal does not overlook; but the policy of her government is to entertain as friendly relations as possible with India and to "wait and see." Any direct attack by armed force against Portuguese India might set into motion the provision under the Anglo-Portuguese Alliance by which Britain promises to aid Portugal in case of any attack against her sovereignty, as well as the machinery of the United Nations.

"Even so brief a survey as this of Portugal's Empire will have made plain the strategic value to the West of the defence rampart formed by these farflung lines.

"A primary characteristic of the present world situation is that whatever promises to make Communist aggression unrewarding helps to maintain peace. Given peace, these territories can, in addition, prove an increasing source of welcome supplies of food and industrial material for the commerce of the world."

U. S SUPPORT

It will be evident that not only Portugal has no intention to quit India but is thinking in terms of Anglo-Portuguese Alliance and United Nations Organisation to resist India's attempt to complete India's sovereignty over the sub-continent.

And as U.S.A. is suffering from the Communist phobia, an attempt has been made to mobilise the American support on the Communist plank.

Opinion is hardening on this issue in New Delhi and elsewhere. India, it is obvious, cannot look to Britain for any support to liberate the Portuguese held territories. If this principle were accepted, Britain (Continued on Page 22 Col. 4)

MRS. PANDIT CHATS WITH PALAR



Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, in informal discussion with Mr. L. N. Palar of Indonesia at a meeting of the U. N. General Assembly in New York.

Lushai Hills

Our eastern frontier where life is hard to live but none is without a job, where theft is unheard of and blackmarketing is unknown, and men and women sing and work all the time.

Amidst flashes of lightning, deluge of rain and crashing of thunder we straggled through deep jungles and mountains and reached our destination, when it was dark and night had fallen. Soon it stopped raining, and a beautiful crescent rose to light the foliage clustered hamlets down the hills, and somewhere someone was playing a drum...dub...dub...

We had been out of Aijal, the last signpost of the so-called 'civilization' for six days and on the seventh night, we reached Lungleh. Next morning after tea we went round the bazar, talked to people and found that the talk of the town was the road under construction on which we came trekking on foot and ponies. Everybody talked about the road and we noted down several songs that the Lushais had composed depicting what they would do when the road was completed. One of these which is sung by maidens is freely translated here:

"Young man, tarry not, work more, tarry not, complete the road, Hey, complete the road, Soon sugar and salt, salt and sugar, kerosene and wheat Will flood the road, Hey, complete the road, my love, complete the road". When on April 3, Prime Minister Nehru declaring open the 128-mile Aijal-Lungleh Road described this road, as "a great road, the road of all roads and a great symbol of self-help" many outside the land of Lushais must have thought the Pandit was unnecessarily lyrical but for us who had been there and lived amongst the people for a time it was evident that the Prime Minister only gave vent to the correct feelings of the Lushais in regard to their self made road which in fact is their only life-line.

After Partition

Before partition, Lungleh sub-division was almost comparatively a semi-prosperous place; but after Partition its only link with the rest of the world was cut off, for the link to Chittagong and Rangamati fell within Eastern Pakistan and there they bottled up this road to "teach the Indians a lesson". The absolute stoppage of communication meant an abnormal shrinkage of export of surplus pine apples, oranges, timber and bamboo

which grow there in luxurious abundance. The stoppage of communication also brought to the people immediate misery of having to go without the vital commodities—medicines, salt, sugar and kerosene oil for months. That is why we find in the snatches and songs as the one presented before, references to salt, sugar and kerosene.

The road from Aijal, the district headquarters, was a walking track, but even then the government engaged porters to tranship salt, sugar, onions, kerosene and wheat across the dangerously slipshod and utterly difficult track. It will surprise many that but for this immediate governmental help, people of this sub-division had to pay Rs. 3 a seer for onions, Rs. 4 for wheat, Rs. 16 for spices and Rs. 2 for salt. What actually happened there, it takes the breath away even to imagine. In spite of pronounced procurement difficulties (the supplies had often been even air-dropped) there was no black market whatsoever in Lushai Hills and the government paid up the porter charges for these essential commodities which came to Rs. 45 a maund per porter for the whole trip, a rather cheap bargain.

The saga of the construction of this road when it comes to be written (we have seen with our own eyes when the road was being built) will astound millions as to how men, women and even children have voluntarily worked on this road and have achieved for themselves and for their future generations almost an Herculean task.

Saga Of Construction

Lushai Hills make an international frontier of 338 miles of which 128 miles is with Eastern Pakistan and rest is with Burma. The district, we were told by Mr. Barkatullah the Deputy Commissioner, has 300 villages spread over an area of about 3,150 sq. miles. Its population is approximately 200,000. Between the two towns, Aijal and Lungleh, the population is roughly 9,500. There is a road from Silchar to Aijal which even the PWD would not advise the travellers to use, unless absolutely necessary. It is a bad road, and it has been built in a hurry only during the last great war,

By
Shibdas Banerji

when the area was threatened by the Japanese.

Before the war the foreign government in India had the least interest in this area; they had let loose some foreign Missionaries who had a free field here converting people wholesale. In fact they have managed to convert as many as 80 per cent of the people to Christianity. In each of the 300 villages, they built a church. They have also done an extremely fine job in the area in matters of education. About 45 per cent of the male population in Lushai Hills are literate. This beats us townpeople in a long way.

Chieftains To Go

Since the British took over Lushai Hills ages ago till today when the country is independent, there has been next to no change in the administration here—the chieftains rule the people on behalf of the government. In exchange, they share the peoples' grains, participate in games andunting and even take free labour from those whom they rule.

But now these chieftains are to be pensioned off and the administration will be taken over by the Autonomous District Council, an elected body which has already come into being and was addressed by the Prime Minister during his visit to Aijal.

The 300 Chiefs of the 300 villages who are to be divested of their powers, are thus only dissatisfied people in the district and they openly say that freedom has been a curse to them. Government's satisfaction lies in the fact that the self interest of these 300 chiefs is being sacrificed only for the benefit of the whole population of the area, and this also is what democracy demands out of our Constitution.

At Aijal we came across Mr. Lalawala, the leader of the United Mizo Freedom Organization which is against the abolition of the Chieftainship. We asked him why he and his associates were against the popular move of abolition of Chieftainship. He replied that he was against it because such a move would break the age-old foundation of Lushai Society and that it (Continued On Page 16)

TUSSLE BETWEEN SOUTH AND EAST ASIA

Future Alone Can Show Who Can Dominate

BY CHARLES A. FISHER

DURING the past decade the term "South-East Asia" has figured increasingly in the literature of international affairs, but there is still a surprising lack of agreement over its exact meaning.

Many writers apparently continue to use it as a synonym for the whole vast area stretching from Pakistan in the West to Manchuria and Japan in the north-east, which S. K. Datta once called 'Asiatic Asia' and geographers have more usually referred to as Monsoon Asia. The very existence of these alternatives is, however, an argument against using the term South-East Asia in this way and, in the writer's opinion, there are very strong grounds for restricting its meaning to cover simply the area lying to the east of India/Pakistan and to the south of China, i.e., Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Malaya, British Borneo, Indonesia and the Philippines. For clearly, this area, and this alone, seems entitled on purely geographical grounds to be regarded as South-East Asia in relation to the rest of the continent and, more important, there is an obvious need for a collective term to embrace these seven lands which have so much in common with each other.

Lying as it does between the Indian sub-continent (South Asia) and the Sino-Japanese realm (East Asia) which together constitute the two great cultural and demographic foci of the continent as a whole, South-East Asia has always been in some degree overshadowed by these neighbours. In a sense, indeed, that very fact lends it a measure of unity, for its civilizations are essentially derivative and, indeed, colonial in origin, and the region as a whole may not unfairly be regarded as transitional both in its physical and human characteristics, between India and China. If, ethnically, its peoples are in general more closely related to the Chinese, Indian strains are nevertheless present.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the human geography of South-East Asia throughout historic times has been the much lower density of population which it has supported, in comparison with the two neighbouring sub-continents already noted. In the main this must be attributed to the great difficulty of entry overland, through the mass of lofty jungle-covered plateau in the north, to the predominantly mountainous character of South-East Asia itself, and to the prevalence of tropical diseases which are endemic in such conditions.

So far as available records can be trusted, the population of South-East Asia has never exceeded a third of that of either the Indian sub-continent or China proper, and today its average density of about 90 to the square mile compares with 275 for India, 285 for the former eighteen provinces of China, and over 500 for Japan.

This state of affairs, both past and present, taken in conjunction with the political fragmentation, of South-East Asia which has been fostered by its physical division into a maze of islands and peninsulas, goes far to explain the extent to which it has fallen under the shadow of both India, China and in more recent times, Japan.

Thus, during the early centuries of the Christian era, nearly the whole of South-East Asia, apart from Annam, which formed part of Imperial China, came under the influence of Southern Indian colonization.

This has left as its memorials not only the glories of Angkor and other monuments, but also the Buddhist religion of the mainland and the surviving Hinduism of Bali and Lombok. Likewise from India, through the intermediary of Gujarati spice traders, came Islam which, after the 13 century, established itself in the greater part of Malaya but achieved no

lasting foothold in the Buddhist lands farther north.

TRADE TIES

In the meantime, however, commercial ties had been slowly developing between many parts of South-East Asia and the Chinese empire. At least from the 8th century A.D. onwards there are records of missions arriving in China from Java and elsewhere in the Nan Yang ('southern seas'),

bringing with them specimens of their countries' produce. Although these were apparently intended to promote trading relationships between the lesser lands of South-East Asia and the great empire to the north—a design in which they were usually successful—the Chinese frequently close to interpret such missions as evidence of submission and to regard the goods brought by the foreigners as a tribute. Thus there grew up an established tributary relationship between many countries of South-East Asia and Imperial China.

By an extension of the Confucian family code into foreign affairs the former lands came to be styled the younger brothers

and China the elder brother and, notwithstanding the severance of these links by the European powers in modern times, this attitude is by no means forgotten even today.

Despite these very ancient links of both its great neighbours with South-East Asia, however, it was not until the area had begun to pass under European control that really extensive Chinese or Indian settlement took place within its borders. To be more precise, although the Dutch found many Chinese, as also a handful of Japanese, in Indonesia even in the early 17th century, it was not until the latter half of the 19th century, when the completion of the Suez Canal led to rapid economic development in South-East Asia, that Chinese began to pour into almost every part of the region. Meanwhile, and more especially in the present century, Indians, though on a small scale, have emigrated to those areas, notably Burma and Malaya, which were under British influence or control.

Taken as a whole, this migration, which has provided South-East Asia with a population of over eight million Chinese and nearly two million Indians at the present day, must be regarded as second only to the great European exodus to the Americas during the same period.

And, like it, the incentive was primarily economic. The relatively unoccupied pioneer lands in both cases provided far greater opportunities than the congested home-lands of the peoples in question. Just as the youth of Europe was advised to "go west," so to the Southern Chinese and Indians opportunity beckoned towards the south and east respectively.

PLURAL SOCIETIES

The resultant plural societies, which are a feature of every country in South-East Asia, form yet another distinctive characteristic which marks out the latter as something different from either of its great neighbours.

Yet the parcelling out of the region, with the solitary exception of Thailand, into a series of western-controlled dependencies, each subjected to different methods of administration in accordance with the particular colonial philosophy of the respective metropolitan power, served steadily to obscure the overall unity of South-East Asia as a whole.

Indeed, it was not until the Japanese overran the entire region after 1941, thereby depriving the West of invaluable supplies of rubber, tin, and both vegetable and mineral oils, and creating a vast series of problems, many of which still defy solution, that the West first began to think in terms of South-East Asia as an entity.

The primary problem at this juncture was, of course, to expel the Japanese from the area, and it was with this in mind that SEAC, which first publicised the new regional name, was established. Of necessity SEAC had initially to be based outside the region, since the latter lay entirely in enemy hands. Unfortunately, the habit has consequently grown up of regarding Ceylon and often, by association, both India and Pakistan as well, as integral parts of South-East Asia, and this has undoubtedly led to much confusion and muddled thinking. More recently, several writers have attempted to perpetuate this use of the term on the grounds that, under the aegis of the Colombo Plan, a new economic alignment is developing between South and South-East Asia.

Thus, for example, Mr. Woodrow Wyatt ('Southwards from China, Hodder and Stoughton, 1952) has stated that the formerly accepted definition of South-East Asia in its narrow sense is out of date since it is impossible to dissociate the countries to which it refers from India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

While one may in large measure agree with many of his conclusions (Continued on Page 20 Col 3)

Looking For Prosperous Future



South-East Asia poses big problems of development.

An Essay For Our Times

A PROPOS of nothing, the discussion came up the other night on the general behaviour of the Police. And it was surprising how many views there existed.

By Ithuriel

The Foreign Correspondent who had the solid base of experience in many lands, deplored the entire absence of any spirit of service in the Indian Police. Their main duty, he said, as they seemed to see it, was to push people around. Despite large assertions in police chowkies that the Police are servants of the public and are there to help you, the reality is very different.

The American visitor confirmed this with the illustration that, when she had once suggested to a watchmaker's assistant that she would try to secure the address of a friend by asking at the Police Station, she had been promptly dissuaded with the reminder, "This is not Europe." On the other hand, the lady journalist narrated with humour a recent experience when, in her search for a visiting member of the Planning Commission, she obtained the desired information from the Police Headquarters after the Central Press Information Bureau and the local Directorate of Publicity had both given her misleading advice.

We had no difficulty in getting rid of the anti-Prohibitionist who, after having his say on the corrupting effect on the Force of the anti-liquor laws and consequent smuggling, left us when he saw that the party threatened to be dry.

The Man of the World, very much so in fact, expatiated on the need for some force or at least convincing display of force to restrain the rowdy element; the public, he argued, should learn to be disciplined. And the charming Realist at my right developed with vigour the thesis that it is the duty of every citizen to insist on his rights. The illustrations with which she enforced her argument, all related to cases and causes brushed aside by subordinate police officers and then hastily attended to on their being supported by the right persons with

the right persons higher up in the police or secretariat hierarchy.

With this, the debate was "open" to the house, and illustrations poured in from all sides of the gentle art of persuading the authorities to exert themselves—or, to put it bluntly, on the varied methods of bullying. Myself, a meek man who has neither the desire nor the expectation of inheriting the earth, I was taken aback at the number of things that can be got away with. I ventured at rare intervals to suggest that a better understanding of the rule of law would go a long way to create a healthy atmosphere, and, at one stage, I had hopes of getting my point of view accepted. But, apart from conceding that the catering to the demanding section of the community led to neglect of the enduring sufferers, the rule of law won few adherents.

Boiled down to basic issues, the general feeling was the usually meek Indian became a veritable terror once he slipped into a uniform, or into a job in the secretariat and the only way to make him behave and to inspire a sense of duty into him was to invoke his superior officer or his departmental head or his minister.

It was a discussion that gave me furiously to think. This much-vaunted democratic society of ours is the happy hunting-ground of the bullies. A couple of years ago, I was talking to a doctor connected with one of our public hospitals. The subject was Communists to whom he had taken a great aversion. And he explained why it was so. When he had his out-patient day, he said, he always came up against some Communist or other who dashed about

the place, espousing one patient or another and insisting on his being seen to out of turn. If the Doctor was firm, a disturbance was created; if he gave in, the Communist made it clear that but for him the patient would have been left to die before being attended to.

Equal to the Communist menace, he observed wryly, was that of the society woman who sent her ailing servant to be admitted to hospital, thought that she knew more about his need for admission than the qualified doctor, and had little consideration for the fact that the hospital authorities who with the limited accommodation in hospitals, had to discriminate between the more sick and the less, knew better what was adequate. Often, he added with biting cynicism, it is a desire on the part of society women to remove unpleasantness out of their sight that led them to send their ailing servants to hospital.

It is a humiliating thought—but one that has to be faced—that in any system of democracy the law-abiding usually get left behind. In my younger days, I used to rationalise it by telling myself that I was one of those fellows who likes to feel that he is on the right side of the law, and who would assert himself when he knows that he is in the right. Now I know better. In 1937, when I was busy making arrangements for a trip to Europe, I was talking across a counter to a shipping agent. A young man in flashy clothes dashed up, pushed me aside and called on everybody to attend to him because his taxi was waiting outside. On the boat, we met again and he ventured something by way of explanation (Continued on Page 21 Col 4)

SUPERB SCULPTURE OF HOYSALA TEMPLE

Jakanacharya's Mastery Shines In Every Nook

IN the State of Mysore, in the district of Hasana, about 30 miles to the south-west of Banavara, a small Railway station on the Bangalore-Poona line is Belur, a quiet town but important for a magnificent temple, dedicated to Sri Keshava or Vishnu, one of the Hindu trinity of Gods.

The elaborate and immense sculptural display of this shrine has no parallel in the known architecture and sculpture anywhere in South India, with the exception of another temple belonging to the same period at Halebidu, now a hamlet situated about 24 miles away from Belur. Halebidu was once the capital of the famous Hoysalas, a ruling dynasty, who were at first the feudatories, of the Chalukyan kings, but later assumed full independence and declared their sovereignty over the southern territory.

Their munificent rule of peace and plenty, artistic and cultural development, stately patronage for aesthetic enterprises etc., are only a myth today, but certain temples erected by the princes of the dynasty excel many ancient monuments that have survived. They offer grand glimpses of the pages of history. And what a bygone age of their artistic wealth and exploits! Verily, such undertakings are beyond modern sculptors and if even a band of master-sculptors could do it, it can be called a wonder. Architects have classified this temple as of Chalukyan art and it does exhibit the grandeur of Hoysala art and architecture at its best.

KESHAVA TEMPLE

The temple of Sri Keshava, which is popularly known as Chenna Keshava temple or of the beautiful god, so called, because the main idol though named as Vijaya Narayana, is so beautiful that the worshipping hordes of people would not be content unless they called it so in profound admiration.

The shrine was built under one Vishnuvardhana, a Hoysala king, who was originally a Jain. Later he embraced Vaishnavism through the influence of Ramanujacharya. To commemorate this historical conversion, it is said, he ordered a grand temple to be erected, which is still looked upon with reverence by all Hindus. Belur is a pilgrim centre and owing to the sanctity attached to the shrine, it is also known as Vaikunta or the heavenly abode of Sri Vishnu.

In front of the temple is a lofty Gopuram or a tower of considerable height, as in all South Indian temples, and the surface of this is profusely carved from top to bottom. The carving is on soft stone but now most of the figures have lost their original beauty and form.

But the carvings in the temple are not only marvellous in presentation but also of highest order

in ornamentation, decoration and minute precision.

The name of Jakanachari, the architect, must be mentioned here. He was a mystic and master-sculptor and his exquisite carvings have no rival in India or perhaps anywhere in the world for that matter.

SON EXCELS FATHER

He was born in Kaidala, a small state capital of a petty prince

BY K. G. HEGDE

known as Nripa Raya. He built several temples. Every bit of his work is a masterpiece. It is said, when he was busy with the construction of Belur temple, his son Dakanachari, who was born after the departure of Jakanachari from Kaidala, came to the site and detected some mistake in the work not knowing that it was father's. The son argued that one of the idols was carved out of a stone debarred from sculpture, according to Shilpa Shasthra—the science of sculpture. The father, Jakanachari got irritated at the boy's remarks and vowed that he would cut off his right hand if any fault was proved. To establish who was wrong a thin sandal paste was made and applied to the idol in question and left to dry. At a certain place the paste did not dry and it was thus proved that the boy's remarks were right. Accordingly, the idol was ordered to be split into two when a living frog jumped out with some sand and water covered on its body.

Dejected and depressed the learned sculptor could not bear this humiliation. Jakanachari cut off his right hand, only to recognise that the boy was none other than his own son Dakanachari, who had by now excelled his father in every sphere of sculpture and architecture.

Meantime, a legendary account states that god appeared to Jakanachari in a dream and directed him to build a temple at his native place, similar to the one erected at Belur. He did build one and his right hand was miraculously restored.

The whole temple stands on a terrace about 3 ft. in height and has three main entrances of equal size, facing to the east, south and north. Built in a wide court-yard, the temple admeasures 178 by 156 ft. The upper portion or the Gopuram of the main shrine is lost today. It must have disappeared long since but a close inspection leads us to believe that it must have had a lofty gopuram, like the one which is in front of the temple. The crumbling parts have been joined together and the temple, although pretty

old presents a gay picture and worth a visit.

HOYSALA STORY

On either side at the entrance are the Hoysala emblem or crest carved in single stone, the life-size figures of a man and a tiger, the man with a dagger in hand fighting the tiger.

The word "hoy" means to kill in Kannada and "Sala" was the name of the founder of the dynasty and there is an interesting story about this emblem. It says that the founder of this dynasty fought with a ferocious tiger in a jungle and slew it all alone.

Almost every part of the whole temple, for example, its walls, ceilings, pillars, panels, columns, jambs, pediments, etc., is delicately decorated. The ornamentation is so unique and grand, that nowhere it appears grotesque. A casual visitor would be simply captivated by its sight.

The narratives from the great Hindu epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata are well depicted. In addition to these several Puranic themes are also worth studying.

Belur is a paradise for lovers of art and architecture but even an illiterate would find some food for thought on a visit to sculptural saga of the South. One only needs a little attention to understand

NARRATES A STORY



The famous Hoysala 'crest' or emblem.

the immense beauty, realise aesthetic pleasure.

If Keats were alive today and had paid a visit to this sculptural sanctuary he would have woven hundreds of songs. The noted Kannada poet, Sri K. V. Puttappa has written several pieces extolling the majestic grace of these masterly monuments.

There are as many as ten screens in the temple, each devoted to a particular incident or account from the Hindu epics or Puranas. Screen to the right of the east doorway depicts the durbar scene of King Vishnuvardhana, who built the temple in 1117 A.D. Carved on the screen, seated in the centre are the king, queen and attendants on either side.

MADANIKAS

The most striking and imposing of all the carvings is that of the Madanikas (bracket figures) or stone maiden figures standing out on the capitals of pillars supporting the eaves. These stone maidens are marvellously depicted in various poses, whims and moods. There are about fifty of them, some dancing, hunting, playing on musical instruments, busy at mirror and face beauty, coqueting with pet birds, dressing, decorating, etc.

Carved on the railed parapet are the following horizontal friezes:

1. Gaily decorated elephants;
2. Majestic looking lions;
3. Armoured and riding horsemen;
4. Turreted pillars;
5. A beautiful rail with figures,

WEALTH OF DETAILS



Superb carving in stone of a dancing maiden.

mostly female, between double columns;

6. Cornice with beadwork surmounted by Simha-lata or Lion creepers or heads of lions at intervals;

7. Scroll work with figures in every convolution.

The interior work of the Keshava temple is superior to that of the outside in several respects. The image of Vijaya Narayana or the presiding deity is 6 ft. in height, standing on a pedestal flanked by consorts. It has four hands, the upper two holding a discus and a conch and the lower two a lotus and mace. The main hall is full of gigantic pillars. Each pillar differs from the other in design, detail and artistic execution and structure. One pillar is known as Narasimha, which is said to be made for revolving in those old days. The artist has left a little space on this pillar uncarved, offering a challenge, for any enterprising sculptor to work on it and to display his skill to match the other carvings.

The bracelets, anklets, and certain pieces on the female figures can be moved and this is a silent testimony to the greatness of Indian sculptural art.

I spent one whole day observing these carvings and oh, if I had enough time and other resources at my disposal I could have remained there at least for a week or more enjoying studying them, yet that memory lingers in my mind always.

'DEATH RAY' SAVES LIVES AND RATIONS

FOR an outlay of £50 to £100, all airborne bacteria can now be banned from a hospital's operating theatre. For a mere £12, germs can be eliminated in a butcher's meat safe the size of a small room. And uncovered foods in a shop window can be kept germ-free for an expenditure of £5 or so.

These are the economics behind a London concern which is now waging germ warfare in reverse. The "weapon," no longer secret, which Europe is taking up is being adapted to a hundred and one important uses, and its full significance is still anybody's guess.

This discovery—first utilized in America and the subject of much research in recent years—consists in reproducing and "stepping-up" the germ-killing action of the sun. It is applied by means of glass lighting tubes which radiate ultra-violet rays on a chosen wavelength.

All the germs in an average-sized room can be killed off in two or three minutes. The rays can be employed as an invisible barrier to stop bacteria passing from one hospital ward to another.

Besides protecting lives, this discovery may be used to save rations. In Holland a battery of 1,000 tubes has recently been in-

stalled in a cheese-maturing store—to prevent mould forming on the cheeses. In Germany, the rays are being used to increase the vitamin content of milk. In the U.S., they are employed in meat warehouses to prevent wastage and make meat tender before distribution.

Incorporated into the air-conditioning systems of theatres and cinemas, the new lamps will see that no germs are distributed among audiences. Turned on beer and lemonade bottles, they have been found an effective sterilizing agent. In a food shop they cut out the need for glass covers.

How germ-free can we get? With so many applications, is this discovery any defence against the common cold? Experts are non-committal. But when these ultra-violet ray tubes were installed in U.S. naval barracks, cases of colds showed a 30 per cent drop.

IMMORTALISED IN STONE



Darbar of King Vishnuvardhana.

Last Look Round

LAST week a fish known locally as Pangash made front-page news in Calcutta papers. The fish weighed 28 lbs. and measured 3½ feet in length. From the picture published in one of the Calcutta papers its circumference also must be quite considerable.

Along with the fish, in the picture, were two tiny "limbs"—two feet with half the length of the calf with each—of a child. That is certainly a gruesome sight. None knows of the identity of the child, to which the feet belonged. Some other somewhere must be wailing for her lost one.

Some years back a fish newly brought to an aquarium in Australia gurgled in the presence of some visitors and threw out a human arm. And to the surprise of the people the arm had on it some tattoo marks of a certain person. This man had turned an approver in a certain case. And probably he was done to death by the gangsters and his limbs were thrown into the sea; or he might have committed suicide by jumping into the sea and been devoured by the fish. It was only the tattoo marks that gave out his identity.

Shakuntala's Ring

WHAT do we not find inside fishes? These are gregarious creatures which swallow anything that comes handy. There is the classical instance of Shakuntala's ring. King Dushyanta married her at the hermitage of Kanva, who had brought her up as his own daughter. Dushyanta, who was out on a hunt, returned to his capital. But before he left he had given Shakuntala as memento of remembrance the signet ring from his finger, with which she could enter the King's durbar unhindered and have a place in his heart. But that was not to be. On way to her husband's house from the hermitage, Shakuntala, while offering prayers at a holy lake called Shachi-tirtha, lost the signet ring given by King Dushyanta. This was swallowed by a fish. This fish was later caught and killed and the ring was recovered by a fisherman, who was brought to the King's court by the officials for being in possession of the king's signet ring. The king then recalls his romantic marriage with Shakuntala. In the meanwhile Shakuntala, who had appeared before the king claiming to be his wife, had been summarily rejected by Dushyanta, and this adds only to the sorrow of the king.

This fish episode forms the prominent feature of the theme of Kalidasa's great drama "Abhishana-Shakuntalam," which moved the great German poet Goethe to ecstasies. If the fish had not swallowed the signet ring, and if it had not been recovered by the fisherman and brought to Dushyanta, there would have been no "Abhishana" or recognition of Shakuntala and of his marriage with her.

A couple of years back, there was another maiden who lost her ring in a lake. This was the daughter of Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Assam. At that time it was given out that the lake was being dragged to find the lost diamond ring, which was said to be a family heirloom. But the Assam Governor's daughter does not seem to be as fortunate as Shakuntala, and no fish seems to have obliged her as yet.

Swiftest Fish

WHILE on the topic of fish, we can recall the story of the speed sharks attain in ocean waters and all the things they carry inside their capacious stomachs. The famous American writer Samuel Clemens, who wrote under the pseudonym of Mark Twain, narrates the story in one of his books. He says that the shark is the swiftest fish that swims. The speed of the fastest steamer afloat is poor compared to his. This is the story from Sydney in Australia.

In 1870 a young stranger arrived in Sydney and set about finding something to do. But he knew no one and had no recommendations. It was practically impossible to get a job. He walked the streets

the whole day and was ready to take up any job. His money was going fast, and he was feeling hungrier and hungrier. At dawn one day he was rambling on the harbour shore. As he was walking by, a shark-fisher called him and asked him to take his line and change his luck for him. He had been without a bite on his bait for a long time.

The stranger said: "How do you know that I won't make it worse?"

The shark-fisher said he can't do worse because the whole night it had been worst. He promised the stranger the shark, if he caught one. When the latter took the line there was a bite and a shark was caught. It was an unusual shark, a full nineteen footer. The fisherman laid open the stomach of the creature and told the stranger to rob it, while he went to his hamper for another bait. He said there was usually something worth going for in them. "You have changed my luck...I hope you have not changed yours."

When the fisherman got back, the stranger had just finished washing his hands and was starting away. The fisherman called him and offered the shark to him, saying that the Government was paying a bounty of eighty shilling for each, in hard cash. But this the stranger turned down. The fisherman said that this fellow must be rich, to which the stranger replied that he was.

Changing Luck

THE stranger next went to a restaurant and had breakfast and took a look at his own clothes which were none too presentable. All the same he presented himself at the place of the richest wool-broker in Sydney. A servant announced him as one of the sundowners, who go round begging

for money. The wool-broker straightaway asked what business the stranger had. The reply came that he wanted to borrow 100,000 pounds.

The wool-broker was flabbergasted. He asked the stranger his name, which was given out as Cecil Rhodes. The wool-broker asked him what he was going to do with it. He was told that in sixty days he would make 200,000 out of it, by buying the wool crop of the season, worth two and a half million—deliverable in sixty days. Rhodes gave the wool-broker the news that France had declared war against Germany and wool had gone up 14 per cent in London and was still rising.

This was another surprise for the wool-broker. He said he had read the latest paper from London which had arrived the previous night by the fastest boat which had left London only fifty days back and there were no war-clouds mentioned anywhere in the paper and, as for wool, why, that was the lowest-priced commodity on the London market. But Rhodes said that he HAD later news, which he had got out of a shark. At this the wool-broker thought Rhodes to be a maniac and wanted to send him to an asylum.

Evidence

BUT Rhodes made the wool-broker sign a bond to put up the money needed before he produced his evidence of the "later news" brought by the shark. This was a copy of the London "Times" only ten days old. And along with that was a memorandum book. In that memorandum book which belonged to a German whom the shark had swallowed in the Thames ten days earlier, the latest entry in chaste German was to the effect that "in consequence

of the declaration of war, this loyal soul is leaving for home today, to fight." And he did leave too, but the shark had him before the day was done, poor fellow, said Rhodes.

The deal went through and secured to the young stranger the first fortune he ever pocketed, says Mark Twain.

The shark which carried the "Times" from London to Sydney in ten days, when the fastest steamer took fifty days, made wool-market history because of the news of the Franco-German war which had broken out, but about which wool-producers were not likely to be in the know for the next forty days; and there was the intelligence of Cecil Rhodes to make money out of the information.

Polyandry

A FORTNIGHT back in these columns a reference was made to Polyandry "in a community somewhere in the Himalayan heights on the borders of Tibet." One of our readers says that the Pahadi (meaning hill tribes or people living in the hilly areas) are not polyandrous. The reference was not intended to offend anybody.

According to the Life of Swami Vivekanand by his Eastern and Western Disciples, the Swamiji "during his wanderings in the Himalayas lived with a family of Tibetans, with whom polyandry is the prevailing custom. And this family consisted of six brothers with but one common wife.".... In the course of argument one of the hosts said: "Why should we be so selfish as to have each a wife to himself? Brothers should share everything amongst themselves, even their wives." This and similar incidents made the

A Code For

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING

SPEAKING under the auspices of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in Bombay recently Mr. Y.A. Fazalbhoy pleaded for the development of Commercial Broadcasting in India.

In this connection Mr. Fazalbhoy has drawn up the following Broadcasting Code:

In the belief that Broadcasting can be a living symbol of democracy in India, that it can function for the common good of the whole people through its influence in the arts, in science, in education, in commerce and upon the public welfare, generally, and in order that it can truly operate as a significant instrument for maintaining freedom of expression, the following code is adopted by all Broadcasting Stations:

OBLIGATIONS

I. It is the obligation of the broadcaster to serve the people in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the broadcasting profession and to encourage aspirations towards a better estate for all mankind.

II. The broadcaster should observe the proprieties and customs of civilised society; respect the rights and sensitivities of all people; enrich the daily life of the people through the factual reporting and analysis of the news, and through programmes of education, entertainment and information; provide for the fair discussion of matters of general public concern; engage in works directed towards the common good; and volunteer his aid and comfort in times of stress and emergency; contribute to the economic welfare of all by expanding the channels of trade; by encouraging the development and conservation of natural resources; and by bringing together the buyer and seller through the broadcasting of information pertaining to goods and services.

CODE OF CONDUCT

1. News reporting should be factual, fair and without bias. Good taste should prevail in the

selection and handling of news, and news should be broadcast in such a manner as to avoid panic and unnecessary alarm.

2. Broadcaster should exercise due care in the selection of news, and news commentators.

3. He should exercise particular discrimination in the acceptance and placement of advertising in news programmes. Such advertising should be appropriate to the programme both as to content and presentation and should be distinctly set apart from the news content.

4. Broadcaster should use his best efforts to insure fair presentation of public questions including those of a controversial nature, and right should be reserved to refuse broadcasts of controversial public issues for non-compliance with laws such as those prohibiting defamation and sedition.

5. Religious programmes should be presented by responsible individuals, groups and organisations, and should emphasise broad religious truths, excluding the presentation of controversial or partisan views and should avoid attacks upon religion.

6. Children's programmes should be based upon sound social concepts and should reflect respect for parents, law and order, clean living, high morals, fair play and honourable behaviour. They should contribute to the healthy development of personality and character.

7. Every radio programme performs an educational function. Broadcasters should recognize the great responsibilities thus imposed, in planning their programmes, to insure the most beneficial service to all listeners.

8. In determining the acceptability of any programme contain-

ing any element of crime, horror or mystery, due consideration should be given to the possible effect on all members of the family; programmes which tend to make the commission of crime attractive should not be permitted. Such programmes should avoid the following subject matter:

Detailed presentation of brutal killings, torture or physical agony, horror, the use of supernatural or climatic incidents likely to terrify or excite unduly; episodes involving the kidnapping of children; sound effects calculated to mislead, shock or alarm the listener; disrespectful portrayal of law enforcement; and characterization of officers of the law as stupid or ridiculous; and suicide as a satisfactory solution to any problem.

9. The use of any deceptive technique in connexion with fictional events and non-news programmes should be unacceptable. When plot development requires the use of material which depends upon physical or mental handicaps it should be used in such a manner as to spare the sensibilities of sufferers from similar defects.

10. The regular and recurrent broadcasting, in advance of sports events, of information relating to prevailing odds, the effect of which could be expected to encourage gambling, should not be permitted.

11. Simulation of court atmosphere or use of the term 'Court' in a programme title should be done only in such a manner as to eliminate the possibility of creating the false impression that the proceedings broadcast are vested with judicial or official authority.

12. Advertising is the life-blood of the competitive system of broadcasting. It asks possible the presentation to all the people of the finest programmes of entertainment, information and culture.

13. Care should be taken to see that the advertising copy accepted for broadcasting complies with the State and local laws. Advertising should be accepted upon such considerations as the integrity of the advertiser, the quality of the product, the value of service.

(Continued on Page 16 Col 3)

Swamiji think deeply over customs of different people. The biographers say: "He endeavoured to see the standards of social life of all nations and races, through their eyes."

Eve As Copper

IN Western countries women have entered the uniformed cadre of law enforcement and in several cases have proved great aid to the male in detecting crime or in running the administrative machinery of the police departments. Some of the members of the "weaker" sex police have also undergone training, both physical and otherwise, which can fit them into the branches of tackling the offender or criminal. Though actual and factual reports of the advantages of having a women's corps of police and their achievements are not available, we can surmise that this branch is making good headway. Once in a while we have writeups from British and other sources telling of the activities of their women cops.

From Colombo comes the news that Ceylon's police women will be seen on "scooter" motor cycles shortly. There is a proposal to this effect by high police officials of the island, which awaits the approval of the Inspector-General of Police. But there are only four police women there, it seems. They, however, need no instructions on how to ride the push bike. They have ridden these all their lives. They will now be taught to drive cars. But we are not given any inkling of their activities in fulfilment of carrying out their duties in the department.

While Ceylon's four police women can look up to riding motor cycles, the women police squad in U. P., it is reported, is to be wound up. The State had started this basic women's unit of one sub-inspector and two head constables as an experimental measure. Though no reason was given for this decision of winding up the squad, the local police authorities in Lucknow said that one of the reasons for the action was 'lack of work' for the women police. They were "earmarked" for special duties and exclusively women's functions and in the cases of abduction of women. Since such duties were necessary only two or three days in a month, women police had to sit idle most of the days, it is reported.

This state of affairs seems to call for revision of basic conception of having a cadre of women police. It is the universal experience of the mere male that women with all their charming way have been able to ferret out the most guarded secrets from diplomats and statesmen the world over. So far as intelligence work is concerned, Eve has never been behindhand of Adam all through human history. It may be the insipid of their spectacular training in jujitsu and other arts that may not be able actually to tackle offenders. But the idea of "earmarking" women police for exclusively women's functions seems to be a unique one. And at least in U. P. the expectations did not fructify. That, however, need be no discouragement to other experimenters, like the Bombay State where women police have been doing good work, so far as we know in detecting contraband goods and helping prohibition squads especially at railway and Customs stations.

Girl Seeks Protection

A COORDING to a report a 11-year-old girl from Faisalabad appeared in the court of the Civil Magistrate at Lucknow and pleaded that she wanted protection from her parents who had threatened her because she would not marry an old man. The girl, who has appeared in the High School Examination this year left her home and came to Lucknow to stay with her grandfather. She said "I can't marry an old man. I want to lead a free and independent life." The magistrate ordered that the girl being a minor should be removed to an "ashram" to be produced in court when required. The magistrate has also ordered that inquiries be made from her parents in Faisalabad.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Railways And Philately

ENGINES ARE FAVOURITES WITH STAMP DESIGNERS

MODERN man tends to take for granted a good many things. He presses a switch and night becomes day. He turns a faucet and water which had its birth in mountains a thousand miles away is his for the asking. To him the sight of a metal monster hurtling through the skies is a commonplace.

He would be more than a little thankful to the pioneers who made possible these marvels were he to be taken back a century or so. Take the case of goods transport, for instance. Where nowadays one goes into a parcel office, fills a few forms and leaves the rest to the booking clerks, man a hundred years ago had to consign his merchandise to the whims and fancies of a bullock cart.

These days one can step up to a window, say 'Delhi', pay over a specified sum, and leave the rest to the railways. In the old days this journey of a thousand miles would have been about as hazardous as Columbus' trip to the Indies.

A hundred years ago this week was opened the first railway line in India. It is a matter of some pride to Bombay that this first line should have linked the western metropolis with Thana. The inaugural trip was a gala affair, and a large number of distinguished citizens was taken on this 21 mile trip. It says much for the doggedness and breadth of vision of Indian railway pioneers that from this short strip of line should have sprung a steel network that covers the length and breadth of the sub-continent and represents one of the most important railway systems in the world.

GIGANTIC

The usefulness of a rapid and certain means of communication was proved to the hilt in the great Indian famine of 1887. Nowadays the Indian Railways are the biggest employers in the country, employing over a million men.

Anyone who has travelled by train through the Western Ghats will realise the magnitude of the pioneers' achievements. All the more so when it is remembered that a century ago there were no compressors, rock drills or other mechanical aids, and that each of the several Ghat tunnels had to be bored inch by inch with all drilling and blasting done by hand. Each mile in the Ghats cost an average of seven lakhs of rupees!

A century ago it took three of the flimsy engines of the period to haul a single train; these days a good portion of the track in this part of the country has been electrified and streamlined trains whiz past at a mile a minute.

The progress of the railways has run parallel with the progress of India, and the building up of a great and glorious future lies in the hands of the devoted band of men who run the engines and lay the tracks and operate the signals and perform the thousand and one essential jobs that 'keep 'em rolling'.

Railway Stamp

It is only fitting, therefore, that the Centenary of the Indian Railways should be afforded philatelic recognition; fitting, too, that not only a modern streamlined monster, but its frail ancestor of yesterday should be shown on

stamps. The grey-black commemorative issued on this occasion is not the first Indian stamp featuring an engine, for the 4a value of the George VI 'Transport' series of 1938 showed a mail train.

The new Indian commemorative will certainly not lack company in the album, for about eighty countries have, in the past, issued train stamps. The 'railway' theme is one of the most popular and the enthusiast has well over a thousand items from which to make his choice. The number of these stamps is growing every day, for every now and then a country wakes up to the debt she owes her railways, and pays the debt by putting out a special railway stamp.

Judging by the large number of train pictorials, it seems as if stamp designers are as enthusiastic as schoolboys when it comes to engines. Nor is the trend a recent one, for the first stamp showing a locomotive was issued 'way back in 1860, by the Canadian province of New Brunswick. Most of the early railway items came from the Western hemisphere, and Peru and the United States are among the pioneers in the field.

Nowadays, with rare exceptions, railway stamps can be

DISAPPOINTING

The general reaction to the new Indian Railway stamps is that they are disappointing. From the advance black and white illustrations which were furnished to the Press, it appeared that Nasik had made a pretty good job of the Railway Centenary issue. But the actual stamp is far from being a masterpiece. It is printed in a dull and undistinguished shade of dirty grey, in intense black it might have appeared fairly good, but in the present instance it only succeeds in being mediocre.

As far as the design is concerned, there is not enough of contrast between the central subject (the engine) and the background. One seems to merge with the other and creates an impression that the trains were photographed in a dense fog. Photogravure has arrived at Nasik, true enough, but those in authority seem to forget that a stamp is only as good as the designer who creates it. It is not presses that India needs, but competent designers, and it is only when proper artists are forthcoming who have specialised in stamp design that our stamps will improve.

had from almost every country on earth. Although a good many of the earlier are priced a little too steeply for the average pocket, the modern issues are usually priced extremely low, so that near-completion of this theme is by no means impossible. The collection will have the greatest possible variety, for from Brazil to Borneo, from China to Peru—railway stamps take in the whole world.

Fine Sideline

An expertly written-up 'Railway' group is just the thing for ambitious beginners who do wish to get bogged down with complicated classic stamps before they have the knowledge necessary to tackle them. The number is not too large, the price is usually moderate, and for sheer attractiveness they can look any other 'theme' in the face and take on all comers.

For a start the beginner should not tackle some country that has issued only a few stamps but should choose one which has made a specialty of railway stamps. Ideal place is Belgium, which has issued special stamps for the Railway Parcel post and which, in a series of attractive and brilliantly produced designs, has given a practically complete history of her transport system.

Considering that Belgium is a mere speck on the map of Europe, it is indeed surprising that she should have issued more stamps than any other country in the world, issues which number over two hundred and fifty items. The first of these stamps were issued in 1879, a symbolic design of winged wheels. Since that day dozens of different railway stamps have made their appearance.

The designs are not confined to engines, but encompass the whole complicated business of running a railway. Track workers, engine drivers, signalmen, and others have been portrayed on the various series while one of the latest groups features a couple of dozen railway engines from the earliest types to the latest diesel monsters.

The United States 'railway' stamps are among the most interesting. The first of these was issued in 1869, eight years after the New Brunswick pioneer. It was the year that the transcontinental rail route was opened, and the stamp, which was in small format, showed a typical 'balloon stack' locomotive that was in use at the time.

Pan American

At the turn of the century the 'Empire State Express' stamp was issued in connection with the Pan American Exhibition at Buffalo. The stamp is bicoloured and it so happened that one sheet was fed into the press inverted for the second impression with the result that the train was pictured upside down. This is a stan-

dard rarity and catalogues at over fifteen thousand rupees.

It also happened that the centre plate for this stamp was very loosely locked in the 'forme', with the result that it began to shift about. This shifting meant that the central engine could be found in all manner of positions on the issued stamp, and specialist collectors delighted in building up groups of these stamps starting with ones that showed the engine just entering the stamp at the right and winding up with a group showing the train leaving at the left!

These early U.S. stamps are fairly hard on the pocket, but the later issues are cheap enough. 1912 saw the issue of three parcel post stamps, one of which showed a mail train. Commemoratives of the past few years also feature engines.

A very attractive feature of several railway stamps is that they feature engines of different periods. Apart from the recent Belgian series mentioned earlier, this type of set can be met with in Egypt, Switzerland, Germany and many other places. The Egyptian set is fairly expensive, but most of the others are reasonably priced, besides being most artistically designed.

South America is largely neglected by Indian collectors, but the line of railway stamps is almost unbroken from the time of the appearance of the Peruvian engine design in 1871 right down to the present day. The first locomotive to be used on the Continent was shown on a series issued by Peru in 1936. Far more outstanding, however, is the Ecuador railway stamp of 1908, which, despite the passage of the years, is still regarded as one of the finest railway stamps ever produced.

Dangerous

For the Colonial collector, the choice of railway stamps is pretty restricted. India, Southern Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Canada and North Borneo just about covers the field. The rickety train pictured on the Borneo 16c of 1897 had to travel through some of the

MOZAMBIQUE



Several of the Portuguese colonies have issued stamps showing examples of Christian religious art from the various territories.

most dangerous country in the world.

The building of the line took several years and had hunters, insects, wild animals of every kind, poisonous reptiles and crocodiles were some of the hazards that the engineers had to face.

Many countries have already celebrated the Centenaries of their Railways, and have issued stamps on the occasion. Quite an interesting group can be got together by those who feel that the whole field of railway philately is too vast. Since the bulk of these stamps would necessarily be recent issues most items can be obtained fairly easily.

The following countries—the list is by no means complete—can be examined by a collector who intends going in for this sideline.

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canal Zone, China, Congo, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, French Middle Congo, Mozambique Company, Paraguay, Peru, Rumania, Russia, San Marino, French Somali Coast, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States.

The British Colonies with designs connected with the railways are:-

Australia, Canada, India, Jamaica, Labuan, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New Zealand, North Borneo, Southern Rhodesia, South-West Africa, and the Transvaal.

This Leakage Must Stop

COLLECTORS and dealers around town received a rather nasty jolt a few days ago when they found that specimens of the new Railway Centenary commemorative were seeping through several days ahead of the supposed date of issue.

A local dealer received a mint copy from Rajkot along with a few other current issues in payment for goods ordered by mail, and the specimen had apparently been purchased in the normal fashion over the Rajkot counter.

The case was certainly NOT an isolated one, as might be thought, since used specimens have been found bearing postmarks from Thana district. It is obvious that the postal officials responsible for the release of the new stamps did it either through ignorance of the date of issue or through gross carelessness and disregard of instructions.

The rub lies in the fact that dealers cannot receive supplies until a single day before issue and even then are not allowed to sell copies to their customers. It is natural enough, therefore, that there should be some heart burning when 'advance' copies come through on normal mail from other parts of the country where officials appear to be none too careful about postal circulars.

It is well known that many of the district officials are un-

aware even of changes in postal tariffs. Rates may go up or down but these officials stick blissfully to their previous schedules until—often by pure accident—they learn of the changes.

Most of the officials in the smaller P.O.'s are jacks of all trades and the fact that they have so many irons in the fire apparently makes them oblivious to official circulars in the present instance, circulars were sent to all Post Offices well in advance of the issue date, exhorting the postmasters not to sell the stamps in advance. But it is extremely doubtful whether all postmasters found the time to read these circulars, judging from these advance releases.

There is only one way by which these advance sales can be prevented in the future. And that is by having each package that is sent to a country office marked in EXTREMELY BOLD type prohibiting any opening before the specified date. If, despite these precautions, leakages occur sternest disciplinary measures will have to be taken.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Re. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for selling Belt Fasteners, Cycle Parts, Domestic Sewing Machines, Prambulators, Tailor Scissors. Contact New Trade Agencies, 114, Model Town, Ludhiana. East Punjab.

(3581)

KASHMIR CALLING

For Houseboats, Bungalows, Huts, Hotels, Tents etc; and all arrangements, for Fishing, Trekking, Shooting etc. Contact Hind-Homes Co. Srinagar. (3564)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

M.E.S. — CHIEF ENGINEER, EASTERN COMMAND, RANCHI invites applications for TENDERS from the Air-conditioning Specialist Firms who can supply ex-stock in India 3 Nos. 10 Tons and 2 Nos. 3 Tons Air-conditioning units and install the same complete at Agra Airfield. Approximate cost of the Project Rs. 1.00 Lakh. Applications should reach by 1st May 1953.

(6212)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the work of "Widening the embankment of Trolley line at Santacruz for link road" (estimated cost Rs. 78,374/-, Earnest money Rs. 3919/-) will be received by the undersigned upto 3 P.M. on 30-4-53 from Registered contractors of Central P.W.D., M.E.S., Railway, Provincial P.W.D., and opened on the same day at 3-15 P.M.

The tender forms can be had upto 29-4-53 from the office of the undersigned on production of Registration and Income-Tax Clearance certificate and on payment of Rs. 10/4/- which amount will not be refunded.

N. G. BHOJWANI,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division No. 1
Santacruz Airport, Bombay 29.
(6214)

TENDER NOTICE CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

THE DATE OF RECEIPT of TENDERS for the work of "Resurfacing concrete pavement with Shelerite for runways at Santacruz" at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,030/- is extended to 3 P.M. on 24-4-53.

N. G. BHOJWANI,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Divn. No. 1
Santacruz Airport, Bombay-29.
(6213)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalyan M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

MR. G. D. TAPASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and Housing, will leave Bombay for Virar (Thana District) on April 19 and return to Bombay the same evening.

City & Suburbs TODAY

Hindu: Vaishak Shud 6, 2009.
Muslim: Shabaan 4, 1372.
Parsi: Avan 20, 1322.
Sunrise 6-20 a.m.
Sunset 6-57 p.m.
Hightide 03-15, 16-28.
Lowtide 09-20, 22-52.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BRAHAN BAMBAI RASHTRIYA KIRAYADAR PANCHAYAT: The Executive Meeting of the Panchayat will be held at Congress House, Ground Floor, 7-30 p.m.

BHIRONDA CATHOLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY: Social Gathering at the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, 4-30 p.m.

THE BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Distribution of the 'Kovid' certificates to the successful students of the Rastrabhasa Vidyalaya, Kovid Class, 9-20 a.m.

LECTURE ON HOMOEOPATHY: Dr. S. D. Shroff (Phirozgar) will give a lecture on Homoeopathy at the Khareghat Memorial Hall, Khareghat Colony, Hughes Road, 6 p.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 51 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Flora Fountain, Public Lecture on "Raja-Yoga or True Occultism: A Science and an Art" at 6-15 p.m.

THE BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 6-00 p.m., at the Sangham premises (Pioneer School, Telang Road, Matunga); Mrs. Karpagam Srinivasan will talk on 'Men of Science'.

MAHARASHTRA VAIDYA CONFERENCE

NASIK, April 18 (PTI): Vaidya Dattatraya Shastri Jalukar of Nasirabad (East Khandesh District) has been unanimously elected President of the forthcoming session of the Maharashtra Vaidya Conference.

Announcing this, the Secretary of the Conference, Vaidya V. M. Gogte said the Conference will meet in a two-day session at Latur beginning from May 24.

Widespread Rain In Kumaon Hills

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 18 (PTI): Following is the all-India weather summary for Saturday:

Summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. IST. A western disturbance lies over the Punjab (P) and the adjoining areas. It is likely to move north-east.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in the Kumaon Hills, west Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin and occurred locally in the sub-montane districts of north west Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (I) in Vindhya Pradesh, north-west Hyderabad, Tamilnad, Malabar-South Kanara and Mysore. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Assam, east Uttar Pradesh, south-east Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, east Madhya Pradesh and Deccan (desh).

Following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	98	74	0	0	+0.1
Belgaum	88	65	0	2.3	+0.9
BOMBAY	90	74	0	0.2	+0.1
Calcutta	104	81	0	0.1	-2.1
Hyderabad	97	80	0	0.5	-0.8
Madras	91	80	0	0.2	-0.1
Nagpur	97	71	0.3	0.1	-0.6
New Delhi	96	77	0	0	-0.7
Poona	96	68	0	1.9	+1.5

RAILWAY EXHIBITION AT V. T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The Central Railway announces that the Exhibition of old and new stock on Platform No. 9 at V. T. in connection with the Centenary celebration will be on view from 10 a.m. to 12 midnight tomorrow. The illumination will also be kept on till 12 midnight tomorrow.

Ten Arrested For Molesting Women

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Ten persons were arrested by the police last night for alleged molestation of women in the crowds gathered to watch the illuminations in front of the flood-lit V. T. Station. Police alleged that the "goonda element" took full advantage of the milling crowds and in some cases even tore off the clothes of women "marooned" from their escorts. The Railway police arrested one man last night for pick-pocketing.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 meters: 07-40 Programme. 07-45 H. Nakshiangara, G. bhajan, 08-15 G. D. Agni, ramkali, v.d., 11-44 Gulab Anaoakar, sarang, v.d., 12-15 For women, G. 13-10 A. Umar, clarinet, 13-40 Ballet music.

17-30 G. D. Agni, marwa, v.d., 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 H. Nakshiangara, Sundaram compns., 18-30 Gulab Anaoakar, jait kalyan, v.d., 19-00 M. Siddiq, dadra, bhajan, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Gulab Anaoakar, jaitkalyan, 20-45 H. Nakshiangara, Vyas and Kalapi compns., 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Symp. concert.

VARIATIONS, 353 m.: 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A. Umar, clarinet, 08-45 Shakuntala Y. Keskar, Khadilkar and Kiroloskar compns., 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 M. Siddiq, ghazal, geet, 12-30 AIR artists, instr. duet, 13-00 Shakuntala Y. Keskar, Badhe compns., 13-30 M. Siddiq, naat, 13-50 S. C. R. Bhat, mianki sarang.

17-30 For children, M., 18-20 For villages in M., at 18-50 in K., 19-30 N. D. Gholapkar party, gaulan, 20-15 Shakuntala Y. Keskar, Badhe compns., 20-30 U. talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-30 G. D. Agni, maru bihag, 22-00 A. Umar, clarinet, 22-20 S. C. R. Bhat, para, v.d.

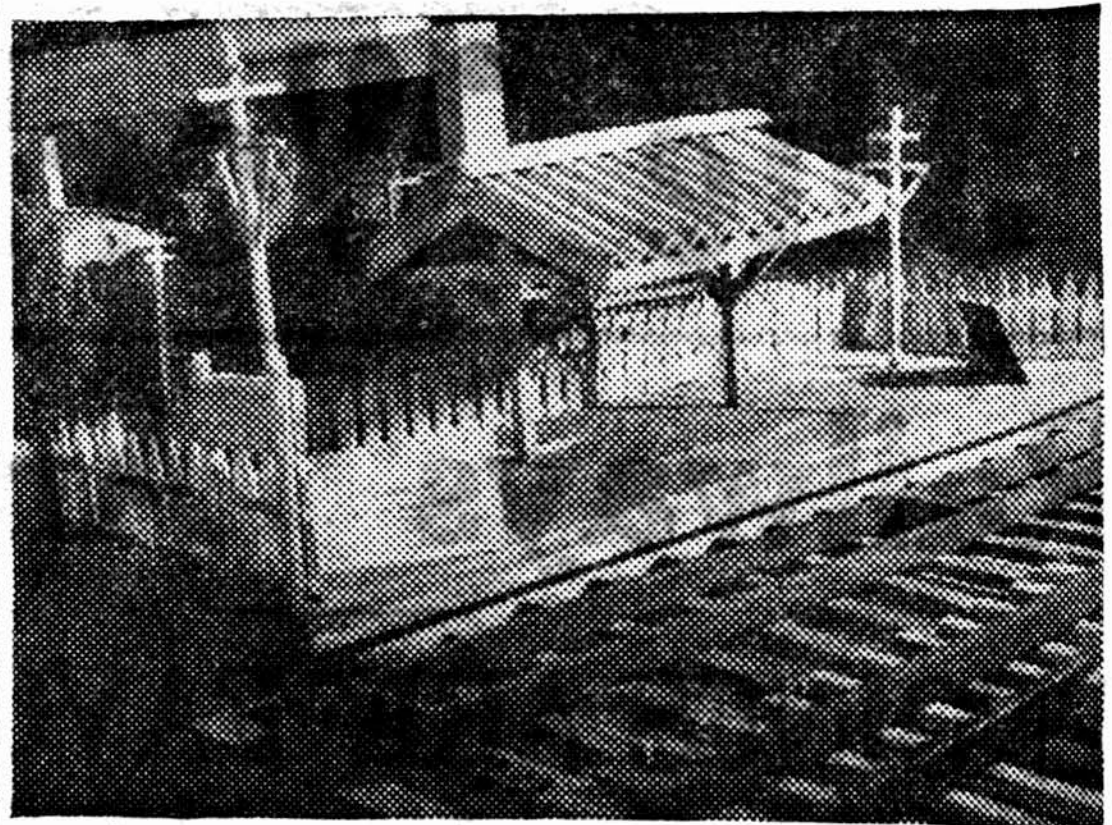
BARODA-AHMEDABAD
250 m., 326 lm.—07-45 Juthika Roy, 08-15 H. Hussain, todi, 09-00 H. Hussain, thumri bhairavi, 09-15 Recital, Delhi relay, 18-00 Kantaben Garba party, G. geets, 18-10 Kantaben Garba party, G. garba, 18-20 S. Dave, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Hear this today (Ahm.), 19-00 H. Hussain, barwa, 19-15 S. Dave, geets, 19-30

Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet lahari (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 H. Hussain, kedar, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Composer performs, Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 S. Dave, geets, 21-30 "Roopni bimari," G.

RADIO CEYLON
19.84, 41.72 (morning), 25.05 and 41.72 m. (Evening).
7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Pen-friends Corner, 9-00 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Progs., 11-15 Geet Mala, 11-45 Jag. Mohan sings, 12-00 noon Down Harmony Lane, 12-15 p.m. News from Ceylon, 12-45 Album of Familiar Favourites, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour, 6-30 Lipton Prog., 6-45 Hindi Prog., 7-00 Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Mr. Quiz, 7-30 I hear Southland Singing, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

RADIO DISCUSSION
At 8-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 19th April, AIR Bombay will relay from Delhi a two-way discussion between Delhi and London on "Some Aspects of Planning." The participants will be Dr. John Matthai and Mr. Eric De Costa for India and Mr. Hugh Gaitskell and Paul Chambers for United Kingdom.

On Sunday the 19th April, All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast studio recordings of the violin recital of Dwaram Venkateswamy Naidu. This programme can be heard at 9-15 p.m. on Bombay A only.



This bamboo roof on the model shed takes on the pattern of galvanised roofing. The bamboo has been treated with cheap preservatives to lengthen its life. One of the exhibits at the Forest Research Institute Stall at the Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition in New Delhi.

MODERN TRENDS IN USES OF TIMBER Sawdust Can Beautify Homes

SAWDUST can be utilized to beautify modern homes. Both from the aesthetic and utility points of view, hard boards made out of wood-waste make ideal material for panelling, doors, chair seats and for similar uses. Likewise, soft boards, also made from wood-waste, find many applications in sound insulation and air-conditioning.

These modern trends of some of the uses to which Indian timbers can be put, in addition to meeting the main requirements of the railways for sleepers and railway wagons, are vividly portrayed by some of the exhibits, which the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, has displayed at the Indian Railway Centenary Exhibition in New Delhi.

Research at the Institute has resulted in many discoveries of great utility. One such, at the exhibition, is a model hut with reinforced treated bamboo cement walls which has a rot-and-fireproof grass thatch. So fire-resistant is the chemically-treated grass, that it

will hold its own even against a Bunsen burner.

Another instructive exhibit is the Timber Suitability Board, giving at a glance eight important properties of Indian timbers with teak as the norm.

TREE PLANTING
How planting of trees is conducive not only to national prosperity but also towards making the countryside beautiful is shown by more than one exhibit. Quite another attractive model demonstrates the use of ornamental trees in beautifying railway stations. Planting of trees along railway tracks to prevent dust nuisance is the subject of a graphic poster.

The humble bamboo, so widely found in many areas of India, can be of utmost value to the people. The Institute has experimented on bamboo roofing treated with cheap preservatives to lengthen its life. The bamboo roof takes on the pattern of galvanised roofing.

The role played by forests in soil conservation is effectively demonstrated. The use of compressed wood, composite wood and laminated arches are displayed to focus the new uses to which timber can be put. The importance of Kamala seed, used for the colouration of hydrogenated oils and quick-drying paints, is underlined by suitable exhibits.

FINE EFFECT
Artistic veneers have been made out of shisham, teak and rosewood. Fancy veneer mats are woven from waste veneer strips coated with resin adhesive and hot-pressed. Admirably suited for screens, ceilings, decorations, and non-load bearing uses, they portray the extent to which ordinary Indian timbers can be used with a telling effect to beautify homes.

Looking like greyish-marble are wood shaving boards made out of wood shavings and wood-waste. To the average layman timber is all solid. But in the eyes of the scientist, fresh-felled timber is about 95 per cent water and the rest salts. Good-seasoned timber, however, would have about 10 per cent moisture content. Methods of seasoning timber are illustrated.

Then comes the villain of the piece so far as timber goes—the termite. How damage caused by termites could be successfully prevented is demonstrated by a few exhibits.

THE ORNAMENTAL TYPE
In another stall at the Exhibition are specimens of special Andamans timber of the ornamental variety. Among the timbers exhibited are Padak and its burrs, Figured Silver Grey, Figured Koko and Glamour Wood. Most attractive of all in the Andamans section is the Marble wood. Besides these, there are specimens of Andamans timbers used by the match industry, and Gurjan used for the manufacture of tea-chests by the plywood industry of Calcutta.

One of the fancy veneer mats seen at the Forest Research Institute Stall at the Indian Railways Centenary Exhibition in New Delhi. Admirably suited for screens, ceilings, decorations and non-load bearing uses, they are woven from waste veneer strips coated with resin adhesive and hot-pressed.

'HOT MILL' WORKERS 'GO SLOW'

ASANSOL, April 18 (PTI): About two hundred workers of the "hot mill" section of the Sheet Mills at the Indian Iron and Steel Company's Burnpur Workshops are adopting 'go slow' tactics during the past few weeks it was learnt here today.

Mysore State Has No Territorial Ambition

BANGALORE, April 18 (PTI): "We do not want to be linguistic fanatics nor have any territorial ambition, but if the people in the adjoining areas want to join the State, we welcome that and heartily too," stated Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, at a press conference here this morning.

This was the general policy the State Government proposed to pursue, he added.

Between You And Me

MOHAMMED ZAFRULLA KHAN'S statement in the Pakistan Parliament that Chinese Communist troops had violated Pakistan's frontier in the extreme north of Kashmir is bound to cause some stir in foreign policy circles. He declined to disclose details under the plea that such information would be prejudicial to public interest; nor did he give inkling as to when the violation took place.

China's stepping into Tibet as the suzerain power has extended her frontiers which run parallel to Indo-Pak border for over 2,000 miles. As far as India is concerned, China has played the game, despite reports of mass mobilisation, concentration of troops and fortification of strategic areas like Chumbi. Mr. K. M. Panikkar whose knowledge of China is intimate declared, just after relinquishing his job at Peking that the Chinese had only 2,000 troops on a 2,000-mile border. In a vast area where territories of many nations criss-cross, frontier incidents are not uncommon. Pakistan's charge of frontier incidents against India and India's counter-charge form an illuminating commentary on the difficulties of border administration. But why should Zafrulla magnify these incidents and draw a lurid picture of frontier violations, even after Pakistan has taken counter measures against such incursions? China is not non-persona grata with Pakistan and there is a considerable section of Muslim population in the Chinese Republic. If so, why does Karachi keep the pot boiling?

Mr. Zafrullah is reported to have stated that some Communist soldiers had reached Hunza, "an important place in Azad Kashmir." Hunza is in Gilgit territory in the snow-capped mountains where the frontiers of Russia, China, Afghanistan and Pakistan meet. Linking it with Azad Kashmir is probably meant to bamboozle the powers to get a free pass to move more troops into Gilgit on the plea of Communist peril. In case of ultimate demilitarisation of Azad Kashmir, the surplus troops can be easily shunted off to Gilgit from where they can open a second front against Kashmir, according to Pakistan time-table. With Gilgit as the smoke-screen, Pakistan troops can march through Guraez and invade Srinagar Valley. Pakistan which actively aided and abetted the Tribal invaders of Kashmir loudly protested her innocence and helplessness at the bar of the United Nations. Finally when the game was up she had no compunction to accept that Pakistan troops were in Kashmir. Zafrulla is all stiletto and mask.

However we should always be vigilant and alive to the happenings on the frontier, as they have a vital link with the peace and security of the country. One noteworthy feature of the Communist control over Tibet is a sort of "Iron Curtain" that has developed in Sinkiang Province. The Pakistan Consulate established at Kashghar in Chinese Turkistan had to close down as the Chinese Government withdrew its recognition. India also has been treated likewise. Replying to a question in Parliament, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Commerce Minister, stated that the Chinese Republic had refused to recognise the Indian Consulate-General in Sinkiang and India's trade with Central Asia had practically stopped. He added that Sinkiang was a closed area to foreigners and local conditions there were not conducive to a revival of trade.

Reports have been filtering for the last few months that gigantic construction works and atomic experiments have been going on in Sinkiang as a

Sino-Soviet venture. There seems to be a plan to develop Sinkiang on the model of the centre of strategic industries in the Urals. Trunk roads are under construction to link Tibet and Chinese capital through Sinkiang. Some political Pandits even declare that quake shocks experienced in the outermost borders of Kashmir are a sequel to atomic bursts in and around Sinkiang. We have no desire to peep through the keyhole of Sinkiang. Suffice it to say that Sino-Indian relations are cordial as usual and there have been no frontier incidents on either side. In the course of the week, Pandit Nehru paid warm tributes to the Chinese peace move to end the Korean deadlock. India expects China to emerge a strong and friendly neighbour.

THE topic of the week is the Prime Minister's visit to the outer reaches of the North-East frontier, the Lushai hills, the Nagaland, the crossing of the Burma border and the joint survey of the Indo-Burmese frontier in the company of the Burmese Premier Thakin U. Nu. This is a highly strategic area where the frontiers of India, Pakistan, Burma and China meet.

This vast and impassable tract of mountains and jungles has historic associations with India's freedom fight. Kohima is a memorable place and it was here that the I.N.A. patriots led by Netaji put up a stubborn fight against the British in the heyday of their power. Thousands of Indian refugees from Burma trekked through this area after the fall of Rangoon to the Japanese, and many of them could not reach their native land and died a miserable death from privations and hunger. The British Government's policy of discrimination against the Black refugees was blood-curdling and the terms "Black Route" and the "White Route" drove the last nail in the coffin of British Raj in the East.

But times have changed. India, Pakistan and Burma have become independent. China has been liberated and has become a new force in the East. It is in the context of this situation that the problems of the strategic area have to be studied; for peace in this area is vitally connected with the prosperity of four nations.

It is a significant sign of the times that the Indian and Burmese Prime Ministers should jointly make a move to tackle common problems and discuss questions of mutual interest. The Naga problem is bristling with difficulties because of the bellicose attitude and the separatist ideology of a section of misguided Nagas. When Mr. Phizo secretly crossed the Indian border and sought sanctuary in Burma on his way to Pakistan to enlist the support of Zafrulla Khan to raise the issue of Nagaland in U.N.O. he was promptly arrested and handed over to the Indian authorities. This should prove a grim reminder to Naga trouble-shooters that they cannot have a base of operations on the other side of the border. During his visit to the Naga areas in Burma, Pandit Nehru met many head-hunters who participated sometime back in a raid on a Naga village on the Indian border. They not only made amends for their past behaviour, but gave guarantees of future good conduct in the presence of the Burmese Premier. In the policy of extending the benefits of freedom to the Nagas without in any way tampering with their way of life and community of culture India and Burma have a common outlook. They are all out for the legitimate freedom of the Nagas but would not tolerate bloated notions of sovereignty and a separate state.

In recent times, the no man's land on the border areas has

By Me

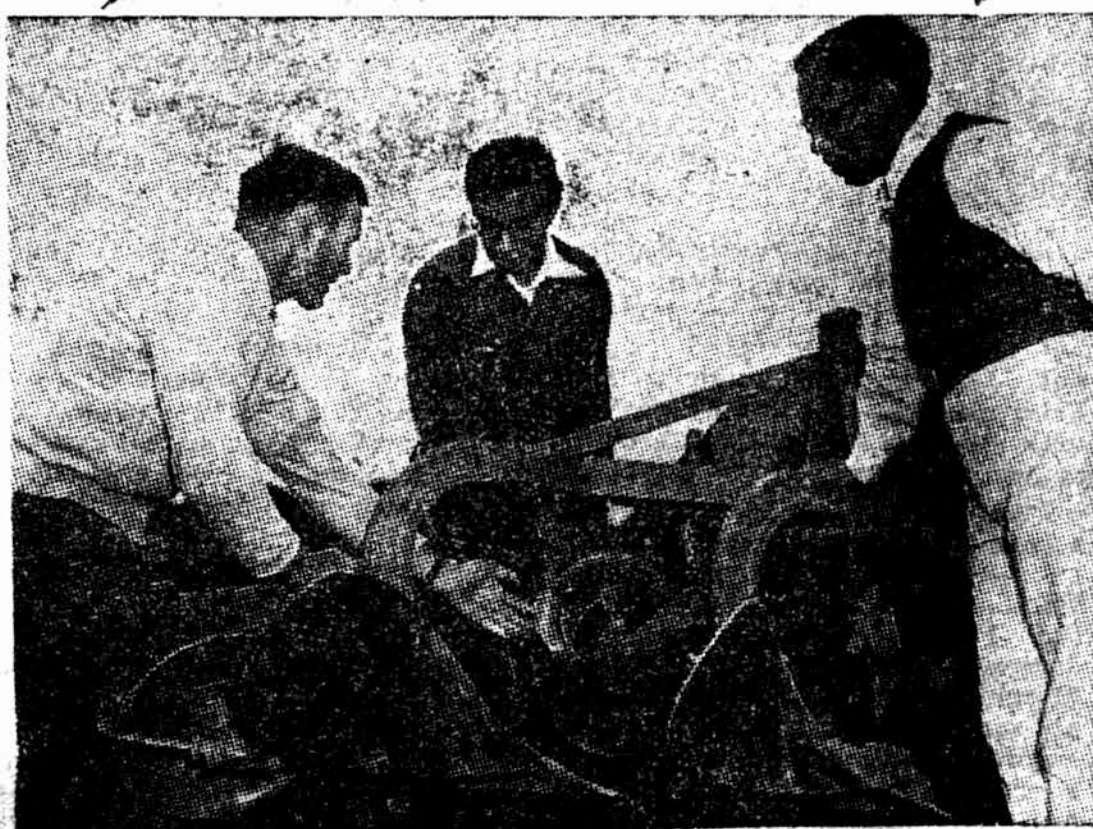
proved a sheltered base for Communist infiltration. Assam's Chief Minister Mr. Bishnuram Medhi recently told members of the Assembly of "Red elements" making common cause with the Nagas and creating trouble. The Commu-

nist tactics would have figured large in the Prime Ministers' discussions and a joint plan would have been evolved to plug the Communist cells. Though Pandit Nehru hobnobbed with Naga girls, danced with Lushai children and played the Samaritan to the high and low of the Tribals, he did not undertake this arduous trip for sight-seeing or pleasure. The Indo-Burma frontier is in a fluid and undemarcated state giving rise to a crop of

problems. The move to mark the Indo-Burmese boundary along the Patkai mountains giving the basin of Salween to Burma and India retaining the basin of the Brahmaputra is an amicable solution which should redound to the credit of the two premiers.

Since the end of the first Burmese War the possession of the Kawbaw valley was a source of friction between the Burmese kings and the Manipur Rajas. Though the British Government offered monthly monetary grants as compensation for the cession of the valley to Burma, the Manipur Rajas always looked to the day of restoration of the valley. This thorny problem has shifted to the background in the larger interest of national integrity and natural defence.

The Patkai Pact will be a vital link in the good neighbourly relations between India and Burma. In a way it also settles the issue of ownership of the South-Eastern corner of the Tibetan Plateau, for which Chiang Kai-Shek made a claim. Chiang's map which claimed for China large hunks of territory in India and Burma has been fortunately repudiated by Mao's regime, but it is a matter for anxiety that the Indo-Tibetan border has not yet been demarcated, though the MacMohan line has become outmoded by the recent Chinese occupation. Now that India and Burma have agreed on their frontiers, it is time they made a joint approach to Peking to demarcate the frontier, making it fool-proof against any untoward incident.



Nine Asians studying agriculture and the use of farm machinery in Australia under the Colombo Plan attended a special school held for them by Harry Ferguson of Australia Ltd. Mr. A. A. Lee (left), agricultural adviser of the British Farm Equipment Company, of Melbourne, explains the finer points of ploughing to Henry Abeykoon (centre), of Ceylon, and Bal Zende, of India.

Wresting Water From Depths Of Earth

STRIKING PROGRESS OF STATE-AIDED LIFT IRRIGATION CO-OPS.

WHILE the whim and inclemency of rainfall and special handicaps of soil terrain create periodical scarcity of rains and human distress in some parts of Bombay State, big and small groups of cultivators in various districts of our State have been battling against these conditions and successfully wresting water from the depths of the earth or lifting it, with power engines, out of river, nalla and well. The water flushed into the parched fields and arid and sandy soil produces lush crops of various cereals and cash crops.

The lift irrigation schemes sponsored by the cultivators' own cooperatives are being helped liberally with State loans, subsidies, technical advice and service and this activity, which had been intensified during 1951-52, has been proving itself strategically important in intensive cultivation.

RS 23 LAKH AID

The number of such irrigation societies has been continuously increasing and their activities have yielded quick and in several cases, highly satisfactory results. They constitute, too, the major front of the better-farming organizations that have sprung up throughout the State and which are receiving every possible assistance from the State Government. The irrigational operations conducted by the cooperative societies comprise construction of dams and bandharas for canalization of water or lifting of water out of wells or rivers with installation of the machinery of pumping. The power engines and pumping sets are the weapon with which all available sources of perennial water supply are fully utilized for growing foodcrops and cash crops.

The experts of the State Public Works Department and the Engineering Section of the Agriculture Department help the cooperatives with prepara-

tion of plans and estimates and, in June last, there were 179 purely lift irrigation co-operative societies engaged in the operations of lift irrigation.

They were formed by over 9,000 cultivators and possessed a total irrigable area of over 45,000 acres. Their share capital amounted to over Rs. 14 lakhs and the reserve and other funds to over Rs. 28 lakhs. They had to borrow about Rs. 30 lakhs, out of which about Rs. 22 lakhs were lent to them by Government. Their total working capital amounted to over Rs. 63 lakhs and they received subsidies from Government of about Rs. 24 lakhs.

In addition to these exclusively lift irrigation societies there were other societies which employed lift irrigation as one of their activities. They number 47 with a membership of over 5,000 and an irrigable acreage of over 8,900 with an investment in machinery, etc., of the order of over Rs. 7 lakhs.

Thus, at the end of the year 1951-52, there were in the State a total of 226 cooperative societies with an irrigable acreage of over 54,000 and a membership of over 14,000.

They received from Government about Rs. 23 lakhs, nearly half of which was received as subsidy. During the year, 29 societies had completed their schemes and had brought under irrigation an additional area of over

4,000 acres. The completed total schemes number 86 with a total area of over 13,900 acres under irrigable command. They had installed 274 engines comprising an aggregate horse power of about 6,000. In Gujarat, mainly wells were used for water lifting, while in Maharashtra and Karnataka, rivers and nallas were used for that purpose.

PROGRESS IN MEHSANA

It would be interesting to notice briefly the operations of some of the societies which could claim a record of good work and progress during the year under review. Among these societies is included the Langhanaj Cooperative Lift Irrigation Society in Mehsana District. This cooperative utilized three tube wells constructed by the former Baroda State Government but which had been lying idle, installed engines on the wells and brought about 311 acres under irrigation and raised hundreds of Bengal maunds of various cereals, millets, etc. It constructed an underground pipe line to avoid wastage of water as the soil was great and sandy and raised two crops. The 70 cultivators forming the society employing a working capital of about Rs. 76,000 secured excellent results from their operations.

BIG SCHEME IN POONA

One of the biggest schemes of minor irrigation has been successfully handled by the Nangon Co-operative Lift Irrigation Society in Poona District. The scheme costs over Rs. 3 lakhs and 117 acres of land have been brought under irrigation during the kharif season while 1,500 acres would be similarly irrigated during the rabi season.

Police Survive Burmah-Shell

A GOALLESS DRAW DESPITE EXTRA-TIME

BOMBAY, Saturday.
BURMAH-SHELL may well be considered unfortunate in not being able to force a decision against Bombay State Police in the replayed quarter final of the Aga Khan Hockey tournament played at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground this evening with neither side being able to score inspite of extra time being played.

A draw was the correct index of the run of play, but Burmah-Shell had almost scored and were not awarded a penalty-bully, while the Police wasted a penalty bully and failed with an open chance. The game was marred by hard-hitting tactics and body play, but the continuous pressure maintained by both attacks, kept the defences on their toes.

Albert Middlecoat was by far the most hardworking and outstanding player on the field. He first played a grand game in defence and when he moved into the attack, it was his moves that almost sealed the Policemen's fate.

Shell reinforced their outfit with the inclusion of Bruno Fernandes in the centre forward position, but Pereira at left wing was absolutely a passenger.

On the Police front, there was Solanki at right wing who showed his heels and with his neat stickwork proved a terror to the Shell defence.

The supervision of the game was rather shabby and both officials seemed listless. Burmah-Shell got off to a good start. In the second minute of play, Mendonca centred to goalmouth but Kadam cleared making sticks and passing the ball to Shell's Peter Joseph, but umpire O. Fernandes hauled Kadam for sticks. The penalty corner was effectively saved by goalkeeper Mendonca.

A minute later, Alexander's penalty corner hit was saved by Mendonca. Then Peter Joseph dribbled his way to goalline and scooped to goalmouth, but Mendonca saved with his pads, again.

State Police then transferred play to their opponents' territory. Miranda missed a 'sitter' as he failed to first time. A minute later, Chavan was in position, but he was tackled by Le Febour before he could take a hit.

The game was now mostly in Shell's territory, but their custodian was never tested due to the constant vigilance of the Shell deep defenders and Middlecoat's superlative performance as centre half.

Shell made two break throughs in the twentieth minute when Bruno Fernandes was on his way to goal area, but passed to Peter Joseph; Kadam, however, intercepted and cleared. Soon after this, Peter Joseph ran through but Jameson stopped him at the top of the circle.

SHELL UNLUCKY

Five minutes before the breather, Mendonca, the Police custodian seemed to be in difficulty. Jameson was beaten by Bruno Fernandes, who scooped into the goalmouth, but he saved and Miranda made kicks; the penalty corner proved dangerous. Alexander's big hit had goalkeeper Mendonca beaten, but Jameson stopped the ball with his thigh, it seems; otherwise it seemed a certain goal. But the umpire could not see through the maze of defenders and a penalty bully was denied the Shell side.

Lazarus had a shot at the Shell goal from the top of the circle two minutes before lemon time, but the onrushing custodian deflected the ball at the expense of a long corner, which proved abortive.

The Police were well settled in their opponents half in the second period. Chavan dribbled his way into goalmouth, but Alexander stopped him. Lazarus then wormed his way in to a pass from Chavan, but the Shell custodian, D'Mello, moved forward and foiled him.

A short passing move between Jaiwant and Lazarus in the tenth minute of this period saw Lazarus outwit the Shell defence, but in trying to position himself pushed feebly and with only the goalkeeper to beat.

PENALTY BULLY WASTED

In the 15th minute, Poonawalla obstructed Lazarus in the circle and a penalty corner was awarded

against Shell; Jameson's hit was stopped by the goalkeeper; the rebound was sent in by Jaiwant, but the goalkeeper saved again and Miranda pushed only to find Peter stop the ball on the goalline with his foot. Miranda failed to convert the resultant penalty bully.

Burmah-Shell deprived themselves of a certain goal in the twenty-second minute. Albert Middlecoat dribbled his way past the Police defence, including Jameson, beat onrushing custodian Mendonca and pushed neatly into an untenanted net; the ball was entering goalmouth, but Bruno Fernandes ran in to make sure and put himself offside. Umpire Desai disallowed the goal and blew up for offside.

State Police forced two penalty corners, thereafter, but both failed to produce results. Play was re-

Against

bust after this, but neither goal was in danger.

EXTRA TIME

Extra time was played as no score was registered at the call of time and in the opening minute Chavan sent in a goalmouth centre, but Lazarus failed to beat the custodian, instead he was penalized for kicks.

Sticks were being used freely. Kadam hit Middlecoat's stick out when he had only two defenders to beat on the way to goal, but umpire Desai failed to warn Kadam for his deliberate act. Agre and Jaiwant also tried the same with Poonawalla, but no foul was seen in this.

The second minute of the second period of extra time almost brought the Police the winning goal. Lazarus pushed past an onrushing goalkeeper after beating Alexander, but the ball travelled wide off an untenanted goal. The match ended in a draw.

The teams were:—

BURMAH-SHELL: J. D'Mello; Alexander, Moses; T. Le Febour, Middlecoat, Poonawalla; N. Pereira, Mendonca, B. Fernandes, P. Joseph, Panteshwar.

BOMBAY STATE POLICE: Mendonca; Kadam, Jameson; Agre, Nagarwalla, Miranda; Salunke, Jaiwant, Lazarus, Bhimrao, Chavan.

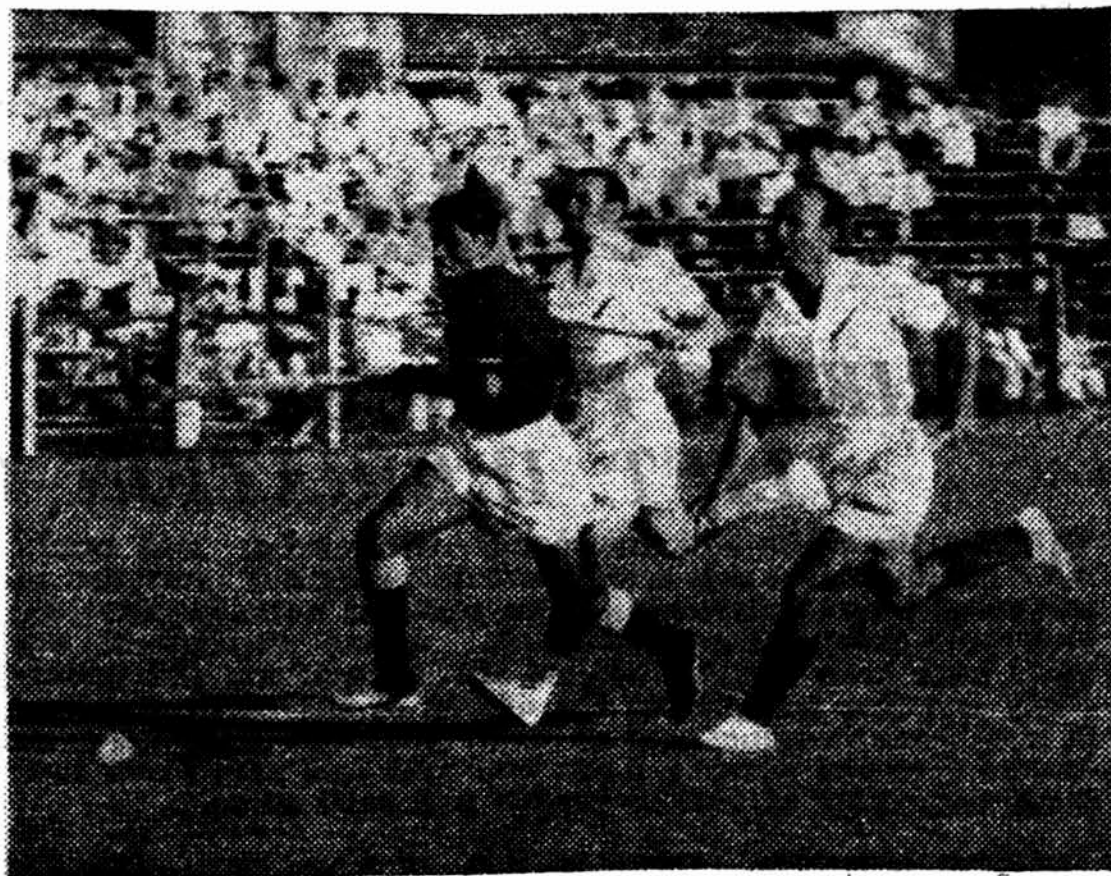
Umpires: O. Fernandes and A. N. Desai.

BHOWANIPORE BEATS CUSTOMS

CALCUTTA, April 18 (PTI): Bhowanipore won the Senior Division Hockey League championship today beating Calcutta Customs by a goal to nil.

The game was played in aid of the Bengal Hockey Association funds.

RACE FOR THE BALL



The replayed quarter-final of the Aga Khan Hockey between the State Police and he Burmah-Shell ended in a goalless draw on Saturday. Photo shows the close chase for the ball.

Grey's 'A' Beat Poona Side

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thanks to a goal in each half by Yvonne D'Lima, Grey's 'A' secured a two goals to nil victory over No-shir's XI from Poona in the quarter final round of the Tommy Emar Gold Cup Women's Hockey tournament this evening at the Lloyds Reclamation Ground.

B. P. T. Qualify For Semi-Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An odd goal in three victory over Bombay State Police 'B' enabled Bombay Port Trust 'A' to qualify for the semi-final round of the Jepson Cup Hockey tournament played at the Lloyds Reclamation this evening.

L. D'Souza and Rozario scored for the winners in the first half, while Tambe reduced the margin in the second session. St. Xavier's College 'B' and Overseas Communications were concerned in a goalless draw in the quarter-final encounter early this evening.

M. P. ATHLETIC TRAINING CAMP

JUBBULPORE, April 18 (PTI): The third summer athletic training camp under the auspices of Madhya Pradesh Olympic Association will start from May 10 at Parasia, District Chhindwara.

The selection to the camp will be made from the winners of the Madhya Pradesh junior meet, M.P. School meet and M. P. Olympic games of current year.

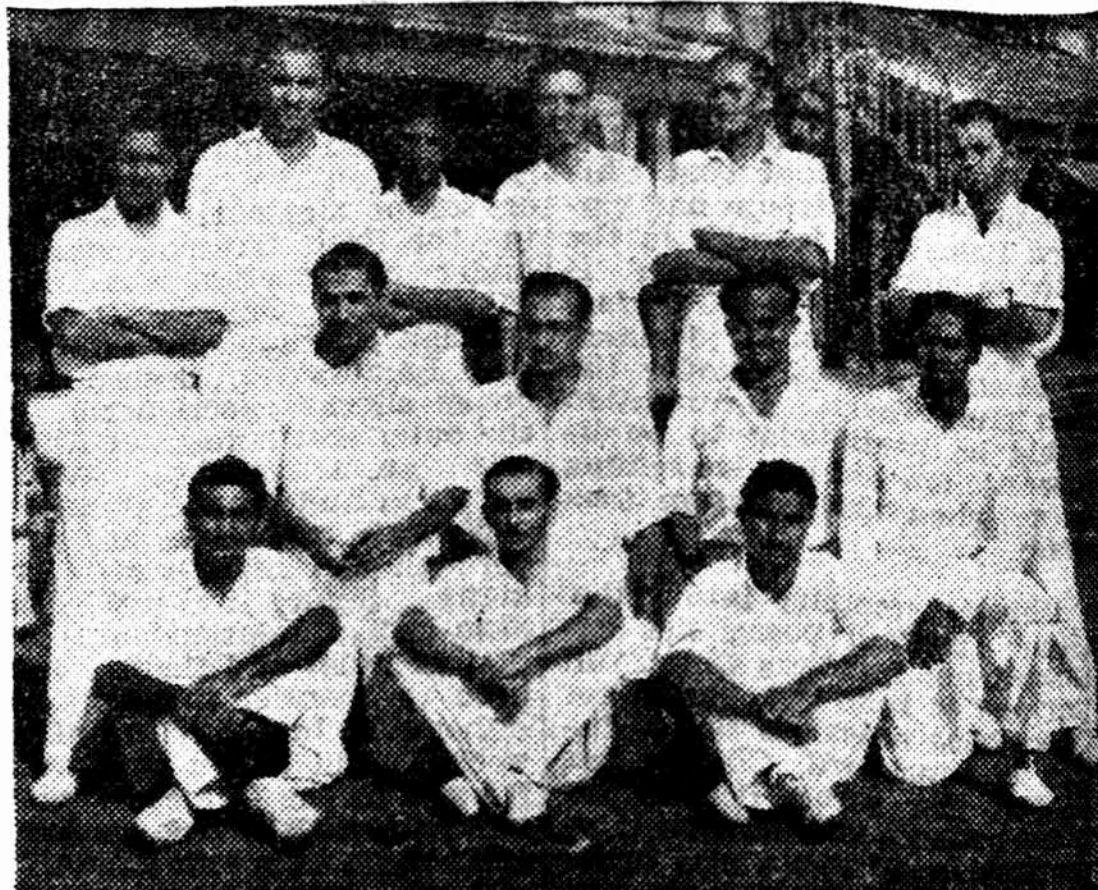
In addition the camp will also have two teachers or representatives from each district of the state to be trained as coaches. The Tata Sports Club of Bombay has consented to lend the services of Mr. Baldev Singh, a noted all round athlete and a decathlon champion, to help the organiser Mr. S. K. Thube.

The duration of the camp will be for one month.

Soccer International Championship

WEMBLEY, Middlesex, April 18 (Reuters): A goal in the last second of the game enabled Scotland to share honours with England in the Soccer International Championship of 1952-53, the teams drawing two-two here this afternoon.

BANK OF INDIA XI



Group photograph of the Bank of India Sports Club eleven. Bank of India defeated Reserve Bank by 5 wickets. Sitting (L to R.): B. J. Gowadia, D. R. Panthaky, B. N. Karbhari, Kneeling (L to R.): D. F. Bhada, R. J. Kuka, R. M. Nayak, G. T. Sampey. Standing (L to R.): S. V. Nadkarni, S. G. Mastakar, V. N. Juvekar, R. N. Bharucha, N. S. Parulekar, D. H. Wadia.

Bank Of India Win Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Valuable knocks by D. Wadia 51 not out and Behram Govadia's 33 enabled Bank of India beat Reserve Bank of India by five wickets in the play-to-finish final on the third day of the Inter-Bank Cricket Tournament at the Islam Gymkhana on Saturday.

Bank of India replied with 257 runs against the first innings total of Reserve Bank's 184 runs. Bank of India's principal scorers were Bhada 75, D. Wadia 67 and skipper Bharucha 50. Godbole was the most successful bowler who claimed 5 for 115 runs.

Reserve Bank continuing with the previous total of 125 for 6 in their second knock were all out for a total of 214 runs 15 minutes before tea time. L. D'Sa was the top scorer with a well-played 70 runs. Jethanand and Godbole were the next best to shine with the bat with 43 and 42 not out respectively. B. J. Gowadia took 4 for 111 runs. Karbhari claimed 3 wickets at a cost of 48 runs.

Needing 142 runs for a win, Bank of India started rather disastrously losing 2 wickets for 13 runs but improved later. Three more wickets fell quickly for an addition of 69 runs. Wadia going in at the fall of third wicket remained unbeaten with a stylish 51 at the close of play. Karbhari was also not out with 9. At the close of play, Bank of India were 147 for 5, the winning stroke came from Wadia for a grand four when stumps were drawn.

PROFESSIONAL BILLARDS

MADRAS, April 17 (PTI): R. Ranganathan (Cosmopolitan Club, Coimbatore) leads J. Abdeen (Y.M.C.A. Colombo) by 1270-864 points at end of the first day's play of four hours in the final of the Professional Billiards Championships that is being conducted by the Madras Provincial Billiards Association.

Ranganathan played in a very brilliant style and compiled a break of 81 mostly at the top-of-the-table. He has been consistent throughout, while Abdeen fell into arrears due to striking bad patches often. Ranganathan's best breaks were 77, 53, 53, 81, 49, 43, while Abdeen made breaks of 75, 54, 54. The second half of four hours game will be played tomorrow.

In the Snooker final of the professional event played yesterday, R. Ranganathan (Coimbatore, Cosmopolitan Club) had an easy win over A. Veerabadrana of the same club. The scores were four frames to nil. R. Ranganathan made breaks of 25 and 29.

GOLD CUP HOCKEY

COONOR, April 18 (PTI): In the Gold Cup Hockey tournament at Wellington, Bangalore Sporting entered the last four yesterday, defeating A.S.C., South Bangalore, by one goal to nil.

Jayakar Wins Narrowly

WESTERN INDIA BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A very narrow victory took V. G. Jayakar into the third round of the Western India Open Billiards Championship this evening. Meeting L. Fonseca, the winner found in him a very difficult opponent to beat and managed to hang on to a slender lead ultimately winning by 486 points to 449. Jayakar had breaks of 52, 39, 34, while Fonseca's principal scoring efforts were those of 33 and 57.

Three matches in the Western India Open Snooker Championships were also decided this evening at the Islam Gymkhana. J. C. Chaves alone being extended to full five frames. Percy Edwards, who beat A. Claudius convincingly had breaks of 18, 28, 15, 15 and 15 in his three frames.

The results were:—

BILLIARDS: V. G. Jayakar beat L. Fonseca 486-449.
SNOOKER: S. A. Kera beat V. N. Pathare 25-53; 46-28; 44-25; 42-36, J. C. Chaves beat S. N. Sanjay 45-26; 34-35; 59-20; 47-34. Percy Edwards beat A. Claudius 53-34; 70-36; 62-30.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

6 p.m. Table No. 1: R. K. Vissanji vs. Dr. M. K. Sathe. Table No. 2: N. Nazareth vs. J. C. Chaves. 8-30 p.m. Table No. 1: N. K. Vissanji vs. M. H. Karim. Table No. 2: S. Iqbal vs. D. M. Umrigar.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:
3-30 p.m. Goan Rovers vs. Indian Gymkhana "B"; 4-30 p.m. Bhimraj Sports Club vs. Indian Tools Sports Club; 5-30 p.m. Anora Sports Club vs. Colaba Arrows (Summersgill Cup).

Cooperage:
4-30 p.m. Central Railway vs. BEST; 5-40 p.m. Dynamos vs. Globe (Nadkarni Cup).

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana Ground:
4-15 p.m. Burmah-Shell vs. State Police (quarter-final second replay); 5-30 Lusitanians vs. Maratha Light Infantry, Belgaum. (Aga Khan semi-final).

TENNIS

Bandra Gymkhana:
4-45 p.m. Suburban Open Tournament.

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana:
6 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. Western India Open Championships.

SWIMMING

Mahatma Gandhi Pool, Mahim:
2-30 p.m. State Junior Aquatic Championships.

Selections For Gymkhana Races

GEORGETTE BEST ON FORM

Magna Carta Should Win Gwalior Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SMALL fields will face the starter at the Gymkhana Race Meeting scheduled for decision tomorrow at Mahaluxmi.

Mr. Akbar Khan's usefully speedy customer, Georgette is the best bet in the card of seven events. Army and Navy holds excellent chance in the World Plate and Magna Carta appears a safe proposition for the Gwalior Cup. The following are my selections—

1ST RACE:
THE PIE Win
if ab. Kutub Minar
ASSAF MAHMUD Next Best

2ND RACE:
HORNET Win
if ab. Battalia
SEETA Next Best

3RD RACE:
ARMY & NAVY Win
WINNING SPIRIT Next Best

4TH RACE:
THE PIE Win
if ab. Koko Boy
TURF DETECTIVE Next Best

5TH RACE:
MAGNA CARTA Win
if ab. Hornet
LIRA MALT Next Best

6TH RACE:
GEORGETTE Win
if ab. Philosopher
FOWZIA Next Best

7TH RACE:
MAGNA CARTA Win
LIRA MALT Next Best
if ab. Chancellor of the
Exchequer

CHOICE TREBLE
ARMY AND NAVY
GEORGETTE
MAGNA CARTA

FLUKES
TRAITOR
NASEEB

REDUCE BETTING TAX

Plea By Secunderabad Race Club

HYDERABAD, April 18 (PTI): The Secunderabad Race Club has represented again to the State Government to reduce the betting tax from 12.5 to 5 per cent, a spokesman of the race club told PTI today.

They had represented that Secunderabad should be treated on par with Ooty Race Club which paid only 5 per cent as betting tax. The Government was still considering the representation. The Government had turned down the Secunderabad race club's similar requests last year and the year previous to that.

The Secunderabad Monsoon races would commence on August 19 and conclude on September 18. In all there would be eight meets.

The Secunderabad Race Club is affiliated now to the recently formed South India Turf Club which includes the race club of Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Secunderabad and the Ootacamund Race Club Ltd.

The new turf club will be run on the lines of the Royal Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, and has been approved by the Jockey Club of England and the R.C.T.C.

SUBURBAN TENNIS

Mihindra, Kastawala Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday. Partnered by Sam Motiwala, Jimmy Mehta played a big part in the pair's easy victory over fancied combination of R. N. Bhagwat and D. G. Kapadia this evening in the Bombay Suburban Open Tennis Tournament. Two straight sets sufficed for Mehta and Motiwala to overwhelm their opponents.

With the tournament nearing the concluding stages, keen encounters were witnessed. Mihindra and Jit Kantawala were extended to three sets by P. N. Sarangpani. M. M. Shinde before getting better of latter pair.

The results were:—

Men's Doubles

Jimmy Mehta and S. Motiwala beat R. N. Bhagwat and D. G. Kapadia 6-1, 6-3; K. Mahindra and Jit M. Kantawala beat P. N. Sarangpani and M. M. Shinde 6-2, 5-7, 7-5; K. Govindji and G. Vasant beat Edgar Fernandes and Oswald Alves 6-0, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles

Mrs. Swete and N. J. Bellah beat Mr. and Mrs. F. Bekkevold 7-5, 6-2; Dr. K. K. Bond and Mrs. B. Zachariassen beat K. Mahindra and Mrs. Ruby Cuthbertson 6-1, 6-2; G. Vasant and Miss Laxmi Merchant beat S. G. Inamdar and Mrs. Malti Rao 6-4, 6-2; Jimmy Mehta and Mrs. Jill Roberts beat Pratap Gopaladas and Mrs. K. G. Milne 6-1, 6-4.

Veterans Doubles

K. Govindji and M. S. Gurtu beat P. M. Marfatia and P. P. Khargamwala 6-3, 6-4.

Sunday's Matches

CENTRE COURT: 4-45 p.m.: K. Mahindra Singh and P. N. Murti vs. Jimmy Mehta and S. Motiwala; 5-30 p.m.: K. Govindji and G. Vasant vs. Pratapdas Gopaladas and C. G. Paul.

COURT NO. 1: 4-45 p.m.: Jal Merchant and J. C. Shroff vs. J. M. Dias and W. D. Lewis; 5-30 p.m.: Mrs. Malti Rao vs. Mrs. K. G. Milne.

EAST GERMANY & OLYMPICS

BERLIN, April 18 (Reuter): The East German National Olympic Committee today accused the International Olympic Committee of wilfully delaying East Germany's admission to the international body.

ORGOGGIO WINS VICTORIA CUP

HURST PARK, London, April 18 (Reuter): Mr. Phil Bull's four year old colt, Orgoglio won the Victoria Cup, valued at 2,800 sterling and run over 7 furlongs here this afternoon.

Mr. Robert Sterling Clark's Tip the Battle was second and the Duke of Norfolk's Caerlaverock was third. Fifteen ran.

Dalal Cup Basketball

BOMBAY, Saturday. Final of the Dalal Cup Basketball Open Tournament conducted by the Y.M.C.A. The Willingdon Playground Team vs. the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj Team will be played at the Willingdon Memorial Municipal Playground, Souter Street, Byculla on Sunday, 19th April at 5-30 p.m. Mr. John H. Hyavace, General Manager for India United Press Associations will preside and Mrs. Hlavacek will distribute the prizes.

KING KONG AVENGES A DEFEAT

Seelie Samara Beats Dara Singh

ALL the encouragement that Dara Singh got from the twenty-thousand fans failed to enable him to get the better of the Negro World Champion in the main bout of the 23rd day of the International Free Style Tournament at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium this evening.

It was a close fight from the start and though Samara had slightly the edge of the exchanges, it was difficult to say who would run out the winner. There was not much action during this fight which ran the full distance, most of the time being spent in the wrestlers having one another in their grips. Samara eventually won the last round and the bout with a pinfall.

Red Scorpion and Baron Von Heczy opened the day's proceedings. The Baron was too quick to allow the Scorpion to land his guillotine chops effectively; however he could not present Red Scorpion from claiming the third round with a pinfall. Evidently the Scorpion instinct in Red could not present him from resorting and foul tactics and he earned two warnings in the next round. Heczy returned fouls with fouls and he too received a warning in the fifth round. Heczy went all out in the last round and claimed it with a pinfall to level scores and end the bout in a draw.

Mysterious Flash Gordon, making his appearance after an equally mysterious absence, was too flashy for Stanley Andrews; extremely light and nimble on his feet, he fought one of the quickest bouts of the tournament, winning the first two rounds on pinfall and

two straight falls to claim the bout.

King Kong avenged his previous defeat at the hands of George Pencheff when he beat him, Pencheff failing to answer the gong at the fifth round.

King Kong, who always seems to secretly enjoy creating a minor riot of antagonism against him, spent the first two rounds playing around with Pencheff. In the third round, King Kong had Pencheff in an arm twist for nearly the whole round, but despite the agony, Pencheff refused to throw in the towel and lasted the round. The next round Pencheff, started with a drop kick and then proceeded to shore the 400 lbs. of flesh around the ring; overstepping the bounds of prudence, Pencheff's tactics back forced on him and he lost the fourth round on a body press. He failed to answer the gong in the fifth round and was counted out.

Wrestlers And Brains Trust

BOMBAY, Saturday. Some of the international wrestlers now taking part in the international contests at Patel Stadium, will form a panel of Brains Trust at Youth's Own Union on Monday, April 20 at the Cama Institute Hall at 6-15 p.m.

India Culture League Live To Fight Again

CENTRAL RLY. TROUNCE GOAN SPORTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA Culture League were fortunate in staying in the Nadkarni Cup Football tournament this evening at the Cooperage by virtue of their one-one draw with Kores Sports Club; while earlier, Central Railway proved their undue superiority with a four goals to two win over Goan Sports in their re-played encounter.

ICL's performance this evening was well below standard, in fact they performed like newcomers to the game. Except for Peter no one seemed to make any appreciable effort to put the side in a comfortable position. Walter D'Souza has yet to find his football feet. Choudhry was the most impressive forward.

Kores Sports put up a grand display in the second session, though they were timid in the first period. They had scoring opportunities, but luck was against them. Choudhry scored from close in for ICL in the opening minute of the second session, while Bal Gopal equalised in the tenth minute with a grand header off a flag kick by Valerian Pinto.

Extra time was played, but no goals came thereof.

The teams were:

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Bhoja; D'Sa, W. D'Souza; Raju, Uchil, Paul; Shridharan, D. Choudhry, Saxby, Peter, Krishna.

KORES: Vichare; David Solomon, Kader; Yele, Koli, J. D'Silva; Ghosh, O. Rodrigues, Bal Gopal, Babu, V. Pinto.

Referee: L. R. Natarajan.

CENTRAL RAILWAY WIN

Central Railway found their re-play match against the Goans an all out affair with 4 goals to their credit, all scored by grand opportunist, Tambe.

The Railway attack was well served by Kuppusswamy, their right inner, who kept on feeding his winger and Tambe with some well placed passes. He was actually the instrument of Central Railway's big victory. The Goan defence gave way under this relentless pressure.

Tambe opened the Railway's account in the seventh minute, then scored the second with a pass from Kuppusswamy and obtained his hat-trick in the second half from a capital centre by Duncan when he headed. In the 17th minute he completed the side's tally.

The teams were:

CENTRAL RAILWAY: Ramaswamy; Shetty, Peter, Duncan, Rebello, Narayana; D'Sa, Kuppusswamy, Shiva, Tully, Tambe.

GOAN SPORTS: C. Mascarenhas; F. D'Mello, R. Baptista; M. D'Souza, T. Gama, A. D'Souza; L. Correa, O. Andrade, S. Noronha, A. Coelho.

Referee: D. B. Puthran.

SUMMERSGILL CUP FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Both the games in the Summersgill Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening were dull and devoid of any interest. Nightingale Sports Club defeated United Kerala Sports Club by two goals to nil and Young Labour won by a solitary goal against Mazagon Institute, who fielded only eight men.

Despite fielding a depleted side, Institute put up a brave front and restricted the margin of defeat to one. Young Labour tried their level best to score as many goals as they could but they found their opponents a match for them. The only goal of the match was scored in the fifth minute through N. Rudolf.

Earlier, Nightingale were the first to settle down and took the lead in the second minute through Salunke. Ten minutes later Raghavan equalised. Then Nightingale dominated the exchanges but poor marksmanship deprived them of translating their superiority in terms of goals. Extra time was ordered and in the second half when Bhandokar manage to score the winning goal.

Melbourne Will Keep Olympics

MEXICO CITY, April 18 (Reuter): Melbourne will keep the 1956 Olympic Games, it was officially announced here today by the International Olympics Committee.

ENGLAND BEAT IRELAND

LONDON, April 18 (Reuter): England became International Mens Hockey Champions when they beat Ireland by three goals to one at Landsdowne Road, Dublin, today.

In another mens Hockey International, Scotland beat Wales by three goals to one at Colwyn Bay, Wales.

RANGANATH WINS

MADRAS, April 18 (PTI): R. Ranganath (Cosmopolitan Club, Coimbatore) won the South India Professional Billiards Championships conducted by the Madras Provincial Billiards Association by defeating J. Abdeen (Y.M.C.A., Colombo) in the finals by 2,417 points to 1,899 today. Ranganathan's best breaks were 40, 41, 68 and 75 and Abdeen's were 42, 51 and 72.

UNESCO Search For Boss

PARIS, April 18 (Reuter): The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation today abandoned an eight-day attempt to find a new Secretary-General to head the world body.

The post has been vacant since last December when Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico resigned over the decision to cut his proposed budget.

The British Chairman of the Board Sir Ronald Adam said today it had been decided to adjourn the question until the next Board meeting on June 8 when he declared "we are confident that we can decide on a candidate."

Rail Travel Concessions

SECUNDERABAD, April 18 (UPI): The Railway Board had directed the railway administration to grant travel concessions to those offering voluntary services on community projects.

Mr. Balwant Rai Mehta, Congress General Secretary in a communication to the Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee says: "The Railway Board have recently directed the railway administration, that such persons and parties of not less than ten taking part in voluntary service in community projects should be granted the concession of first class travel at second class fares, second class travel at inter class fare, inter class travel at third class mail fare and third class fare travel at half of third class fare."

"The grant of this concession will be subject to the production of a certificate by the officer in charge of community projects to the effect that the persons concerned are travelling to the community project area for taking part in voluntary service or returning home after undertaking such service."

RAILWAY CENTENARY



The Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, delivering his presidential address at a function held in connection with the Indian Railways Centenary celebrations at the Railway Centenary Exhibition grounds, in New Delhi, on April 16. The function was attended among others by the Cabinet Ministers and Members of the Diplomatic Corps. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Railways and Transport, Mr. O. V. Alagesan, Deputy Minister for Railways and Transport, Mr. S. S. Vasist, Member (Transportation), Railway Board, Mr. Shahnawaz Khan, Parliamentary Secretary and Sardar Karnail Singh, General Manager Northern Railway, are also seen in the picture.

Finance Bill Passed By Voice Vote

DESHMUKH'S ASSURANCE TO INDIGENOUS CAPITAL

NEW DELHI, April 18 (PTI). The House of the People today passed the Finance Bill, giving effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1953-54 and the bill readjusting the central excise duty on tea.

The debate ended on the same note of optimism which the Finance Minister had sounded throughout the debate. Mr. Deshmukh said he was quite convinced that there had been a very distinct improvement in the economic conditions in the country and "even the cost of living index has fallen in almost every centre, except Bombay." Bombay, he said, was a very special case, because, being one of the biggest industrial cities, it used to get a very large subsidy on its cereal consumption. With the removal of that subsidy last year, Bombay's food index went up by about ten per cent. But with that exception "the cost of living indices have generally fallen all over the country in varying degrees."

There was no division and the bill passed by voice vote.

With the passage of the Finance Bill, the House will now be able to concentrate on the main legislative business before the session. On Monday it will take up the air corporations bill, seeking to nationalise air transport.

Proceedings In Detail

The House of the People today first took up clause by clause consideration of the Finance Bill. It accepted the Finance Minister's amendment enhancing the super-tax rebate admissible to foreign companies on their income from subsidiary Indian companies from one anna to one and half annas in the rupee.

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, said the object of the amendment was to reduce the disparity in tax payable, if the business was carried on through a branch and if it was carried on through an Indian subsidiary.

ASSURANCE TO INDIAN CAPITAL

Replying to a point raised by Mr. Tulsi Das Kilachand (Independent Parliamentary Group - Bombay), Mr. Deshmukh assured that the interests of Indian industries, that is to say indigenous capital, were

always watched very zealously by the two ministries concerned, namely Commerce and Industry and Finance.

At various stages, stages, whether it is licensing or whether it is issue of capital or whether it is in any other executive sphere, action is always taken to see that our own people are not edged out by the subsidiaries of foreign concerns. Our only object, really, is at the moment to try and get the know-how and to encourage foreign investment in certain spheres where we feel it would be in the interests of the country. I do not think anybody will regard gradual deterioration of the prospects of our own indigenous manufactures as being in the interests of the country."

FOREIGN CAPITAL

On the general question of treatment of foreign capital, Mr. Deshmukh said, "we have undertaken to treat everybody with firmness and equity and we have given an assurance that whoever brings in capital will be allowed to take it back whenever he wants to take it back. Whoever reaps any dividends here will be allowed to remit them to his country. I have never been able to understand what objection there is to allowing people to take out the return on the capital which they have invested. It is always possible to add up these figures and say it is thirty-six crores or forty crores or fifty crores, it may be, but we are hiring the money, and if we are hiring the money I do not see why should not allow, after income tax has been paid, the residue to be sent out to the parent country."

TAX EXEMPTION FOR DONATIONS

Another amendment moved by Mr. Deshmukh and accepted by the House was to the effect that a donor would get tax exemption only when the institution receiving the donation was "not expressed to be for the benefit of any particular religious community." The exemption would, however, be given when the institution or fund established was for the benefit of the scheduled castes backward

(Continued On Page 14)

BURMA INDIAN CONGRESS

U. Nu's Message To Annual Session

RANGOON, April 18. Relations between India and Burma are extremely cordial, Burmese Premier U Nu stated here today.

In a message to the sixth annual session of the All-Burma Indian Congress — premier organisation of seven lakhs Indians in Burma — he said, "Burma Indian Congress pursued 'progressive and constructive policy' and hoped it would continue to do so in future."

Greetings wishing the session success were received from Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and other Indian leaders.

Mr. Nehru's message expressed the hope that the proceedings of the session would "strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two peoples."—(PTI).

MALAN'S BID FOR OPPOSITION SUPPORT

To Pass Entrenched Clauses Of Apartheid

CAPE TOWN, April 18 (Reuter): Dr. DANIEL MALAN, the Prime Minister, said tonight he was willing to discuss the colour question with any section of the United Party Opposition which was willing to accept the Government's Apartheid (racial segregation) policy in principle.

In this week's general elections, the Government had acquired a majority nor far short of that acquired by the entrenched clauses of the constitution to allow the passage of the Government's Apartheid legislation, he said.

With the co-operation of only 12 or 13 Opposition members of Parliament, the entrenched clauses could be removed to establish the full sovereignty of Parliament, he said.

(The entrenched clauses of South Africa's constitutional deal with the franchise of The Cape coloured population and the national language. A two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting in special session is required to change or remove them.)

Rebuff To Malan

JOHANNESBURG, April 18 (Reuter): The leader of the South

African United Party, Mr. Jacobus Strauss, today "emphatically rejected" the suggestion of Dr. Daniel Malan, the Prime Minister, that 12 or 13 United Party members might support the Government's Apartheid (colour segregation) policy. Mr. Strauss said that Dr. Malan's suggestions was a "despicable manoeuvre."

PARIS PAPER'S WARNING

The Paris evening newspaper "Le Monde" warned in an editorial today that the Nationalist victory in the South African elections might involve all "Black Africa" in an "infernal cycle" of unrest on Mau Mau lines. The paper said the "repressive aspects" of the Apartheid policy "will certainly produce, if not revolts, which are still impossible, at least new crises on Mau Mau lines."

Satyagraha Over "Nonsense"

TUSSLE BETWEEN MAGISTRATE AND SOCIALISTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, April 18. QUITE a piquant situation has developed in Ballia District owing to numerous forcible dispossession of tenants by zamindars. The Praja Socialist Party of the district which is espousing their cause submitted a memorandum containing the difficulties and grievances of the Kisans to the District Magistrate of Ballia, Mr. M. C. Sharma and also published their grievances in the newspaper connected with the party.

It was alleged that a deputation of the Praja Socialist Party which waited on the District Magistrate some days ago was told in a huff by the District Magistrate that their complaints about him and about widespread corruption in police ranks were "nonsense".

The deputationists told the District Magistrate that his use of the word "nonsense" was not "parliamentary", to which the District Magistrate retorted that they were not there to teach him parliamentary language.

Matters took an ugly shape and the Socialist Party, it is reported, gave the District Magistrate "notice" to withdraw the word "nonsense" otherwise, they would go on hunger-strike.

The District Magistrate not having withdrawn the word, two Socialists started hunger-strike before the District Magistrate's court in Ballia in a small tent which they pitched there.

The District Engineer in his turn, took a hand in the controversy, gave notice to hunger-striking Socialists to remove the tent from the corner of the public road, which the Socialists refused to do.

On the District Engineer's report under Sec. 447 I.P.C. to the police (criminal trespass) the police arrested two Satyagrahis. The Third Socialist Satyagrahi, who is said to be a civil court lawyer has taken up fast for the last two days.

Crowds watched his Satyagraha all day long from the courts.

Austro-German Himalaya Expedition Starts

MUNICH, April 18 (Reuter): Nine members of the austro-German 1953 Himalaya expedition left by rail on Thursday for Genoa on the first stage of its journey to Karachi, en route to India. The expedition will sail from Genoa today and is expected to reach Karachi in 12 days.

Villager's Mite

BHOPAL, April 17 (PTI): A villager from among the audience at a public meeting of Dr. K. N. Katju held today at Sehore, about 30 miles from here, responded to his appeal for public funds for the Rs. 50 crore Chambal Project of Madhya Bharat.

As soon as the meeting had finished, the villager Chantanki Lal Mathuravala, rushed to the door through which Dr. Katju was coming out, paid his respects to him with bent head and folded hands and presented Rs. 5 as his humble contribution to the project.

CHINA TO BUILD HIGHEST ROAD INTO TIBET

HONG KONG, April 18 (Reuter): China is to rebuild what is said to be the world's highest road, the highway into Tibet from the north-east, the semi-official China News Service reported today.

The road stretches for just over 700 miles from Sining, capital of the western province of Chingai, to Jyekundo near the Tibetan border. At one point it reaches 15,000 feet above sea level.

Soviet engineers are to help Chinese technicians to build suspension bridges and other engineering projects.

Another road from China into Tibet runs from Chengtu in south-west China through Yaan to Lhasa.

OVER 2,000 SOUTH KOREAN CASUALTIES

HONGKONG, April 18 (Reuter): The Communist New China News Agency said yesterday that Communist forces had inflicted more than 2,000 casualties on the South Korean Third Division in fighting on Thursday near Byondong northwest of Mundum on the Korean eastern front.

Stop Press

BRAHMAPUTRA IN SPATE DIBRUGARH, April 18 (PTI): Consequent on the incessant rains, the river Brahmaputra has been swelling during the last 48 hours. All sandy spots near Dibrugarh in the midst of the Brahmaputra have been submerged.

KARAN SINGH IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 18 (UPI): Shri Karan Singh, Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir arrived here today by train.

SHUAIB IN KARACHI

KARACHI, April 18 (UPI): Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, the new Minister for Information, arrived in Karachi by air this evening from New Delhi.

CLASH IN SOUTHERN IRAN

TEHERAN, April 18 (PTI): Proclamation of Martial Law in the southern oil town of Difsul yesterday followed clashes between pro-Mossadeq and anti-Mossadeq demonstrators two days ago. Reports reaching here said four persons were killed and 45 injured.

SHAH READY TO CURTAIL POWERS

TEHERAN, April 18 (PTI): All three evening papers here today quoted the Shah of Iran as saying that he had no objection to the Majlis (lower house) passing a committee report which would curtail his powers as head of the state.

Chiang To Recall His Men From Burma

SEQUEL TO RANGOON COMPLAINT IN U. N.

TAIPEH (Formosa), April 18 (Reuter). A HIGH Chinese Nationalist source said here today the Chinese Government in Formosa had agreed in principle with a United States Government's suggestion that Nationalist General Li Mi's troops should be withdrawn from Burma.

Burma has complained to the United Nations of Chinese Nationalist 'aggression' against her territory by the operations of troops who remained on the Burma-China border after the Chinese Civil War ended in 1950.

In the United Nations Political Committee yesterday Burma's delegate, Justice Myint Thein said 12,000 Chinese were operating there.

Nationalist sources here said the Nationalist Foreign Minister, Mr. George Yeh after many consultations with his leader, General Chiang Kai Shek, had promised the United States Ambassador Mr. Karl Rankin, to withdraw to Formosa those troops who were willing to join the Chinese Nationalist forces there.

How such troops would be withdrawn was not disclosed.

U. S. WELCOMES IT

WASHINGTON, April 18. The Chinese Nationalist Government's agreement in principle to the withdrawal of Nationalist troops from Burma was welcomed in the State Department here as "hopeful move" towards reducing Far East tension.

Chiang Talks Of Invading China

TAIPEH (Formosa), April 18 (Reuter): Marshall Chiang Kai-shek today urged the women of Formosa to make plans to care for dependents of Nationalist soldiers who might be killed or wounded "when the mainland of China invaded."

He told 500 leaders of the women's Anti-Aggression League: "we must go into battle free from worry about our dependents."

His wife, Madame Chiang, urged the women to prepare for the great but difficult task of re-educating the second generation of the nation, which is being larded with Communist ideas.

GIRASDAR LEADER SENTENCED

Charge Of Killing Farmer

(From Our Correspondent) HMDABAD, April 18: Dar Kiritsingh of Pipali in Valhampur Division was sentenced six years' R.I. for murder by slaying his farmer Padmashi by Sessions Court of Shavnagar. Prosecution case is that in January, 1952 Padmashi who was ner was called by the Darbar offered tea. After taking tea, farmer died. A case was initiated against the Darbar for slaying. Darbar Kiritsingh is a leading influential member of the Girsas Association of Saurashtra a member of the Kharkhed Committee of Bhavnagar Division.

ALIK REPLACES GROMYKO

Soviet Envoy To Britain

LONDON, April 18 (Reuter): Jacob Malik is to be new Soviet Ambassador to London in place of Andrei Gromyko, Tass said. Gromyko has been appointed Deputy Foreign Minister, said.

Harijans' All For Bhoodan

NAWADAH, April 17 (PTI): The villagers of Khetalbhiga in Nawadah sub-division of Gaya District have donated their entire 250 bighas of land for the Bhoodan Yagna of Acharya Vinoba Bhave. This village with a population of 100 is inhabited only by Harijans.

WON'T GIVE UP FAST

Karnatak Congressman's Health Deteriorates

HUBLI, April 18 (PTI): The condition of Mr. Shanker Gouda, who has been fasting for the last 22 days for the realisation of Karnatak State, has deteriorated in the last 48 hours according to Dr. G. V. Joshi, a surgeon, who examined him this morning.

Dr. Joshi said cheerfulness found on Mr. Gouda's face three days ago was not there today. He was found to be drowsy.

His blood pressure was 100, pulse rate 64 and weight 83 lbs.

Yesterday the Prime Minister's announcement through Mr. D. P. Karmarkar was read to him by Messrs. S. S. Yelamalli, President of Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, G. V. Halikeri, Secretary, KPCC. It was stated Mr. Gouda was not satisfied with the announcement and affirmed his intention to continue his fast. He is awaiting the decision to be taken at the KPCC meeting which is to meet on the 19th.

200 French Soldiers From Sam Neua

HANOI, April 18 (Reuter): Two hundred troops from the French garrison of Sam Neua have reached the "Plain of Jars" in central Laos after a six-day march through the mountains, a military spokesman said today.

This Time Big Atomic Explosion

ORANGE FLASH SEEN 250 MILES AWAY

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, April 18 (Reuter). MARINES in Helicopters took part in an atomic test in the Nevada desert at daybreak today. The explosion was apparently a big one.

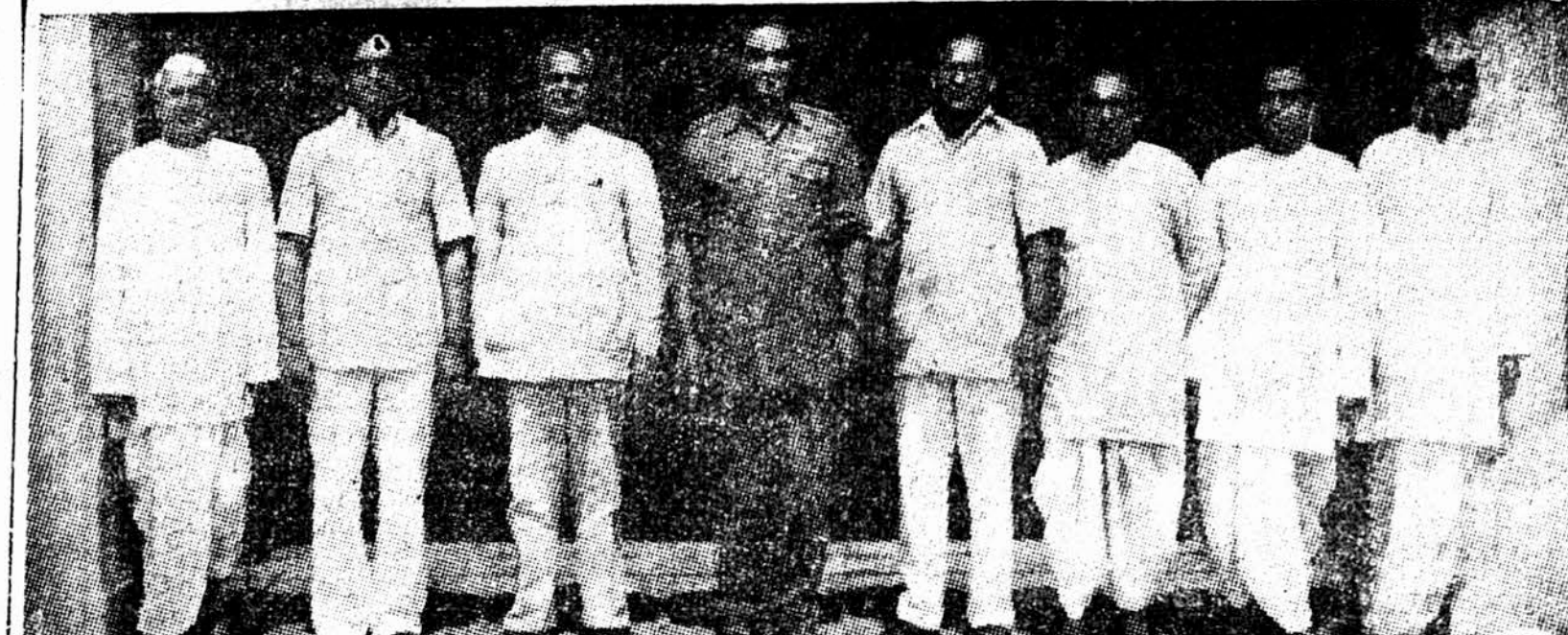
The orange flash, as seen here 75 miles from the proving ground, was the brightest of the current series of tests.

It was also clearly seen in Los Angeles 250 miles away.

About 2,200 marines were in six-foot trenches 4,000 yards from the centre of the blast, sixth in the spring tests.

Some service volunteers crouched in advance trenches even closer to the explosion but the exact distance was not disclosed. Less than a minute after the flash a grey white cloud rising quickly became visible here.

In two of the earlier explosions this year no cloud was seen from here.



The newly reconstituted cabinet of Rajasthan from left to right: Messrs. Bhogilal Pandya, Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Jai Narain Vyas, H. H. the Rajuramukh of Rajasthan Ramkaran Joshi, Kumbharam Arya, Bhola Nath and Amrit Lal Yadav.

CONSTITUTIONAL BATTLE IN PAKISTAN

Nazimuddin Says He Is Still Premier

KARACHI, April 18 (PTI).

A CONSTITUTIONAL battle between Khwaja Nazimuddin and the Government of Pakistan has arisen here over the dismissal of the Nazimuddin Cabinet yesterday, writes PTI Correspondent.

This morning Mr. Nazimuddin told a press conference that he was still the 'de jure' though not the 'de facto' Prime Minister since his "dismissal" by the Governor-General was "illegal and unconstitutional."

However, a Government spokesman said later that the Governor-General's action was "constitutional." Both Mr. Nazimuddin and the Government spokesman have each issued two page statements supporting their respective points of view.

Apart from the constitutional battle, the changeover from the Nazimuddin to the Mohammed Ali Ministry is generally welcomed.

10 MINISTERS IN NEW CABINET

Portfolios of the new Pakistan Cabinet, headed by Mr. Mohammed Ali, were announced here today as follows:

Mr. MOHAMMED ALI: Prime Minister, Defence and Commerce; Ch. ZAFRULLAH KHAN: Foreign and Commonwealth Relations; Ch. MOHAMMED ALI: Finance and Economic Affairs;

Mr. MUSHTAQ AHMED GURMANI: Interior, States and Frontier Regions;

SARDAR BAHADUR KHAN: Communication;

Dr. A. M. MALIK: Health;

Mr. I. H. KURESHI: Education and Refugee Rehabilitation;

Mr. A. K. BROHI: Law, Parliament and Public Administration.

(Continued On Page 14)

BIG CUT IN U. S. ARMS SPENDING?

WASHINGTON, April 18 (Reuter): Senator Homer Ferguson, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Sub-Committee, called for a 6,000 million dollar cut in arms spending, in a press interview.

This was one of several indications that the Eisenhower Administration is considering a slower buildup of Western defence.

The Charitable Crow!

CALCUTTA, April 18 (PTI): It rained money in Lakhimpur on April 13, the last day of the Assamese year.

Currency notes in denomination of ten, five and two were flying about in a part of the town which was battered by the 1950 earthquake and men and women chased and collected them incredulously.

Many did not bother to find out from where the currency notes came but a few knew that the "benefactor" was a crow which had "stolen" a bundle of notes and then got tired of its load.

Attlee Won't Retire

LONDON, April 18 (Reuter): Mr. Clement Attlee, Leader of the British Labour Party, today denied reports circulating here that he might retire from that office. He told Reuter there was no foundation for these reports.

ALL READY FOR EXCHANGE OF P.O.W.s

Harrison On Reopening Of Korea Truce Talks

TOKYO, April 18 (Reuter).

COMMUNIST and Allied liaison groups meet tomorrow. 24 hours before the first exchange of sick and wounded prisoners, to fix a date for full Korea peace talks to begin.

Lt.-Gen. William Harrison, Chief Allied truce negotiator, arrived today at Munsan, advanced headquarters—where may mean plenary talks will begin at short notice. He told reporters, in answer to a question: "I have no objection to holding talks at any time." He had no opinion on the outcome. "You cannot tell in advance why the enemy does anything," he said. A final peace boundary in Korea had nothing to do with a truce.

Sole issue on which the truce talks broke down last October was the Allies' objection to forcible repatriation of prisoners.

Gen. Harrison will observe Monday's "operation little switch", the exchange of the sick and wounded, Allied preparations for which are complete, and he will be available for consultations.

HUNGER-STRIKE ENDS

Chinese sick and wounded awaiting repatriation in Pusan prisoner's hospital have ended a 24 hour hunger-strike, the United Nations Command announced.

The were among the men who on Wednesday staged a sit down strike for better treatment in the ship taking them from Cheju Island to Pusan.

Chinese Communist press and radio reports say convoys, one carrying Koreans and the other non-Koreans have arrived in Kaesong, six miles north of Pan Mun Jom, where the exchange takes place.

RED ATTACKERS DRIVEN OFF

SEOUL, April 18 (Reuter): After more than ten hours of hand-to-hand fighting, American infantrymen drove the last of 200 Chinese attackers off Portchop Hill, on the western Korean front, this morning, Eighth Army Headquarters said tonight.

An Allied briefing officer said that riflemen of the Seventh Division yesterday killed or wounded 386 Chinese when they threw back 800 troops attacking Old Baldy and Aresnal, two western front outposts.

4 RED POWS SHOT DEAD

TOKYO, April 18 (Reuter).

Four Communist prisoners of war were killed and 47 injured after United Nations guards put down a riot on Yoncho Island yesterday. United Nations prisoners of war command announced today.

The guards fired on the rioting prisoners with shotguns.

It was also disclosed today that guards used riot guns loaded with birdshot against six north Korean prisoners who attacked them with picks and clubs on Koje Island on April 13.

The United Nations Command said one of the guards was seriously injured and taken to hospital, and one North Korean prisoner injured.

RELEASED BRITISH CIVILIANS

LONDON April 18 (Reuter): The six British and one Irish civilian recently released from North Korea are expected in Britain from Moscow early on Tuesday evening.

U.N. Welcomes New Turn In Korea

UNITED NATIONS, April 18

(Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly today unanimously noted the recent developments in Korea with "deep satisfaction" and voted in favour of reconvening the present session to consider the outcome of developments.

The Assembly would be reconvened at the call of the President and at his discretion.

'THE SETTLERS WILL STAY ON'

Ceylon Indian Congress Chief's Assertion

NAWALAPITIYA, (Ceylon), April 18 (PTI). MR. S. THONDAMAN, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress declared here today that Indian settlers in Ceylon were determined to stay on in the Island and fight for their rights by all non-violence means.

Delivering the Presidential address at the 13th annual session of the Congress, Mr. Thondaman said that the majority of the people of Indian origin were permanently settled in Ceylon. They have no other place to which they could go or to which they desired to go or to which "they will go."

Mr. Thondaman said that the Congress were ever ready to co-operate with all elements of the country to achieve an amicable and just settlement of the problem. "We are willing to consider all solutions which are democratic and just and which will provide for rapid assimilation of our community in the social, economic and political life of the country."

Government had so far not indicated either by word or deed that they had realised the implications of the problem or had any intention of solving it in a just manner in the interests of all concerned, the Congress President said. He pointed out that the Government kept secret on the number of applications rejected which led on to believe that the "proportion of applications rejected must be very high indeed."

It had been said not only by us, but also by impartial observers, he said.

Mr. Thondaman stated that Indian estate workers were not migrant population but settled population in Ceylon.

Mr. Thondaman also denied the charge often made that Indian estate workers were there to cause distress to Kandyan peasantry. "Let me say with all emphasis at my command that Ceylon Indian Congress has never advocated and will never advocate any course of action that will prejudice our fellow citizens and fellow workers of Kandyan peasantry."

JAYATILAKE'S SUPPORT

Mr. R. E. Jayatilake, president of the Ceylon Labour Union said the day would come sooner or later when Ceylon Indians would all become part and parcel of the islands population.

Mr. Jayatilake was opening the thirteenth annual session of the Ceylon Indian Congress here.

Earlier, his wife, Mrs. Effie Jayatilake, chairman of the Nawalapitiya Urban Council opened "Satyanagar", the new tented city built here for the Congress session named after the last year's satyagraha by the Congress.

Over ten thousand men and women workers assembled to see official ceremonies, which included hoisting of flag by the former Congress President Senator Peri Sundaram.

Mr. Jayatilake, his wife and the Congress President Mr. S. Thondaman drove in a car past thousands of people assembled there. Representatives of the Lanka Sama Samajist party also attended today's session.

PART AND PARCEL OF CEYLON

Mr. C. C. Desai, Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon addressing the session urged Ceylon Indians never to think themselves in terms of a community, but as one whole people of this country.

"You should not think in terms of Indians, Sinhalese, Kandyan Tamils and Indian Tamils but think as one whole people", he stressed.

"Don't Forget" Mr. Desai said "you are part and parcel of Ceylon and should die for Ceylon even in the matter of dispute between India and Ceylon—god forbid it should ever be."

RESOLUTION

The Thirteenth annual session of the Ceylon Indian Congress today decided to explore further avenues of early and equitable settlement of the problems and claims of "disfranchised and disfranchised" persons of Indian origin and authorised its working committee to determine with approval of the Congress "such action as may be necessary".

Standards For Sports Goods

NEW DELHI, April 18: The first standards in the world on sports goods have just been completed in India. These standards, developed by the Indian Standards Institution in collaboration with sports interests in the country, relate to cricket and hockey balls, shuttlecocks and guts for tennis, badminton and squash rackets.

The Export Promotion Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1949 had recommended the preparation of standards for these items with a view to regulating the manufacture and to further developing the existing exports of these goods to England, Australia and other countries.

The standard for cricket and hockey balls pertains to dimensional, material and constructional requirements. The standard for shuttlecocks contains important constructional and other requirements and lays down a performance test. The standard for guts for tennis, badminton and squash rackets specifies these guts in detail and also their breaking strengths.

Saponins From Soapnuts

NEW DELHI, April 18: Investigations conducted at the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, have resulted in the development of a simple process for separation of saponins from soapnuts.

Saponins are water soluble froth-yielding substances, which are put to a number of uses. As auxiliary detergents, they are used in the textile industry and in the preparation of soaps, tooth pastes, etc. In a purified form, they are employed to produce foam in beverages. They also form good emulsifying agents in the preparation of oil emulsions.

They increase the spreading power of sprays upon foliage and are therefore useful in the preparation of emulsified insecticides, germicides and deodorising preparations. They also form an ingredient of sizing materials and fire extinguishing appliances.

PRESERVATION OF MONUMENTS

Short Course For Technical Staff

NEW DELHI, April 18: A short course in the Preservation of Monuments, the sixth of its kind, is being organised by the Department of Archaeology, Government of India, at New Delhi from April 20 for a fortnight. The course will be attended by the technical staff of all the Circles of the Department as well as those from some Part B States, the monuments of which will very shortly be taken over by the Department.

The syllabus will include estimating, training in the execution of works, chemical preservation of paintings and laying out of archaeological gardens.

EVATT'S PLEA FOR BIG THREE MEET

ADELAIDE, April 18 (Reuter): Dr. Herbert Evatt, leader of the Labour Party Opposition in the Australian House of Representatives, said today that the Big Three — President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Churchill and Prime Minister Malenkov—should meet for talks without delay.

Dr. Evatt, who is a former President of the United Nations General Assembly, said: "The latest speeches are of very great importance indeed. A personal conference provides a better test of good faith and a better opportunity for real agreement than speeches made at long distance."

NEW DELHI, April 18 (PTI): The official wholesale price index (with the year ended August '39 as 100) declined further by 0.8 per cent to 382.0 during the week ended April 4, 1953. The index was lower by 0.2 per cent relative to the corresponding week of last month but was 0.6 per cent higher than that of a year ago.

Indian Territory Seized By Pakistan Police

NO DECISION YET ON QUESTION OF RESTORATION

NEW DELHI, April 18 (UPI). In a written reply to a question by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the Prime Minister said in the House of the People today that "no final decision has yet been arrived at" regarding the restoration of possession of the 14 acres of Indian territory within the jurisdiction of Ranian village in Amritsar District which the Pakistan police had forcibly occupied in September 1952.

He said the Pakistani police were still in occupation of this land. This question had formed the subject matter of discussion at various meetings between representatives of India and Pakistan, but no decision was arrived at.

Replying to another question, the Prime Minister said in a written answer that about 1,300 persons had migrated from Pondicherry to India as a result of harassment there. They had mostly settled in the South Arcot District of Madras State.

TRADERS' DIFFICULTIES

In a written reply, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Krishnamachari, said a representation was received from some traders of Tripura to the effect that they had been unable to realise about Rs. 5 lakhs from imports in East Pakistan owing to the alleged refusal of the State Bank of Pakistan to pass the relevant Bills. The matter had been referred to the Indian Commercial Secretary at Dacca, who was collecting details of specific cases in which payments had been held up.

Socio-Economic Research

NEW DELHI, April 18: Replying to a question by Shri Bansal in the House of the People today, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Minister for Planning and Irrigation and Power, said that a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs had been made in the Five-Year Plan for research and investigation into social and economic problems relating to national development.

Asked whether any scheme had been formulated for allocating this sum and, if so, the institutions through which this amount would be spent, the Minister stated that these matters were under consideration.

Community Projects

NEW DELHI, April 18 (PTI): Mr. Nehru told the House of the People today that according to reports he had received, 90 per cent of the community projects were working very well.

"The Displaced Persons" Organisation in Kalyan Refugee Camp (Ulhas Nagar) in Bombay State had represented to Government to include the camp in the community projects scheme. No proposals had been received from the Bombay Government for its inclusion.

Nehru To Appeal For Funds

NEW DELHI, April 18 (PTI): The Development Commissioners of the State Governments today agreed on principle, with the proposed integration of the community development programme with the national extension organisation that is to be set up as a permanent body. The development commissioners have been meeting in Delhi since April 16.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning and Irrigation and Power, explained the immediate national programme which the Bharat Sewak Samaj has adopted and said that the Samaj should be able to render useful services in the community project areas. He announced that the President of the Samaj, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, would issue an appeal very shortly for funds for carrying on the activities of the Samaj.

Heat Stroke Victim

CALCUTTA, April 18 (PTI): Heat stroke in Calcutta claimed its first victim today when a 48-year-old seaman collapsed and later died aboard the s.s. "Mohammed" berthed in Kidderpore dock. Today the mercury rose to 105 degrees, which was nine degrees above normal.

FINANCE BILL PASSED BY VOICE VOTE

(Continued From Page 12) classes, scheduled tribes or women or children.

Although Mr. Deshmukh assured the House that he was only incorporating what was already being done by administrative action, the reference to religious communities provoked action, the reference to religious communities provoked a heated debate.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, leader of the National Democratic Group said it was a move in the wrong direction. "If some donation is made for a 'bona fide' purpose which leads to the religious advancement of one or other of the great communities of India, there is no reason why Government should take up this sort of obnoxious and obstructive attitude," he said.

Mr. Kilachand said that in the United States, which was not a theocratic state, Government had found it possible to give tax exemptions in respect of charities to churches.

SPECULATIVE TRANSACTIONS

The House next turned its attention to the provisions restricting the set off of speculation losses against speculation profits only and not against any other income.

It accepted certain amendments moved by the Finance Minister in this regard. One of these sought to exclude certain transactions from the category of speculative transactions. The Finance Minister said the object was not to hamper unnecessarily certain hedging contracts entered into in the normal course of a person's business. The provision in the bill was not intended to hit speculative transactions as such, he said.

DUTY ON FINE CLOTH

During the discussion on the clause relating to duties on fine and super-fine cloth, Mr. G. D. Somani (Independent Parliamentary Group—Rajasthan) said that the readjustments proposed by the Finance Minister constituted a "very drastic" increase in the rates of excise duties on fine varieties of cloth. The increase worked out to hundred to two hundred per cent in some cases and would lead to a fall in the production of fine varieties.

Mr. Deshmukh said that he was satisfied that what had been proposed in the bill was "reasonable."

TEA DUTY ADJUSTMENT

The House then took up clause by clause discussion of the Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Bill General consideration of this Bill was completed along with that of the Finance Bill.

The Bill seeks to reduce the excise duty on tea payable at the time of issue from the producing gardens from three annas per pound to one anna per pound. Along with this, it is proposed to impose further excise duty of three annas per pound on package tea to be collected from blenders and packers at the time of clearance. It is expected that this readjustment of the duty would afford direct relief to the tea gardens and consumers of unpacked tea, without affecting significantly the present yield of the revenue from the excise duty on tea.

Dacoity In Saurashtra Village

VIRAMGAM, April 18 (UPI): A band of armed dacoits raided village Kamijalaon on Thursday night and looted property worth about Rs. 3,000. They fired a few rounds to scare away the people but one shot accidentally hit one of their men.

The dacoits while holding away with the booty also carried the dead body of their comrade with them.

The next day the police while seeking the raiders, came across the dead body with headchopped off in a nearby village.

HAPPY KIDS



RATNA BARWA



SAMINATH.

ARMY BABY SHOW
PRIZE-WINNERS

BOMBAY, Saturday:
A VERY successful unit Baby Show for the first time in Bombay was held this evening at the Family Welfare Centre of the Army Engineers unit at Colaba.

Eighteen children from amongst the families of Junior Commissioned officers and Other Ranks were selected for the show and were divided into three age groups.

Six month old Ratna Barwa daughter of Jem, A. Shinde in age group 3 to 6 months; Prem Singh and Ashok Kumar sons of Sapper Bhagawan Singh and Sapper Agar Singh respectively in age group 6 to 9 months and Saminath son of Sapper Mohindra were the best and awarded certificates and prizes.

Mrs. Dubey, wife of Maj.-Gen. U. C. Dubey awarded the certificates and prizes.

The programme concluded with a cine picture on Child Welfare.

Under The Stars
Dance A Success

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The spacious lawns of the Royal Western India Turf Club were transformed to a dream garden, with sparkling cascades and multi-coloured electric lights, tonight for the "Under the Stars" dance organised by the Public Welfare Aid Committee for local charities and the Gorton School. The response proved very successful and these charities will benefit considerably. The elite of Bombay turned up in big numbers to fill every available table, while Chic Chocolate provided lively dance music.

No Soviet Visa To
Oslo Newsmen

OSLO, April 18 (Reuter): The Conservative Oslo newspaper 'Morgenbladet' has been refused a visa for one of its reporters to visit the Soviet Union.

The Russian Embassy informed the newspaper it regretted "it was not possible at present to arrange a trip for the journalist concerned".

ATTACK ON ISRAELI
FISHING CRAFTSearch By Egyptian
Warship

TEL AVIV, April 18 (Reuter): An Israeli army spokesman said yesterday that an Egyptian warship attacked Israeli fishing craft in the open sea, about 15 miles from the Israeli coast.

According to the spokesman, the Egyptian ship opened fire on the fishing boats and then Egyptian naval officers boarded the boats to conduct a search.

The boats were later allowed to proceed.

Israeli Soldier Killed
In Clash

TEL AVIV, April 18 (Reuter): An Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded during a clash between Israeli and Jordan troops lasting several hours yesterday, an Israeli Army spokesman said today.

MARTYRDOM OF
IMAM HUSEIN

Tributes At City Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The martyrdom of Imam Husein, grand-son of Prophet Mohamed, was eulogised by various speakers at a mass meeting held here tonight in celebrations of the birth anniversary of that great martyr who, along with 72 of his devoted followers, sacrificed his life in the battle of Kerbala.

The meeting which was the first of its kind in Bombay was organised by Anjuman-e-Muzlumia. Janab Hameed Hasan presided.

Addressing the meeting Syed Abbas Razvi Saheb observed that the martyrdom of Imam Husein, embodying such humanistic virtues as truth, righteousness and humanity, had been a source of inspiration to people all over the world for centuries past. Even today the world could emulate with advantage his heroic qualities and by imbibing his teachings and ideals could help achieve world peace.

The message of Kerbala, said the speaker, was that of peace and brotherhood and resistance to the forces of aggression with implicit faith in God.

Janab Hameed Hasan who presided, explained the significance of the day. Haji Hasanali P. Ebrahim and others also spoke on the occasion.

The meeting was preceded by an entertainment programme provided by several film artistes and Urdu poets.

50,000 Attend
Open Air MassCARDINALS, GRACIAS &
GILROY GREETED

SYDNEY, April 18 (Reuter): Fifty-thousand people went to the Sydney show grounds today for an open air votive mass — one of the closing scenes of the week-long National Eucharistic Congress.

A choir of 2,000 school girls sang at the service and 5,000 children in white veils and blue cloaks formed a display.

A roar of applause greeted the arrival of 2 black limousines with the Papal Legate, Norman Cardinal Gilroy Archbishop of Sydney and the Archbishop of Bombay, Valerian Cardinal Gracias.

NO SLACKENING OF
SOVIEK ARMS RACE

PARIS, April 18 (Reuter): A Digest of Allied Intelligence reports submitted to the Atlantic Pact Military Committee here today declared that Russia's military might is still the greatest potential threat to Western security, authoritative sources said.

The reports said no slackening of the Communists' arms drive had accompanied Moscow's peace gestures since Stalin died and the Atlantic Alliances Defence buildup should not be relaxed in any way.

JAPANESE
ELECTIONSBombs And Rockets Will
Remind Voters

TOKYO, April 18 (Reuter): Bombs will explode and rockets will go up at dawn tomorrow to remind Japanese voters that it is polling day in their second general election within seven months.

Leaflets showered from a Helicopter today carried the same message to the electors, who are reported to be showing little interest.

Stock markets in Osaka and Tokyo gained strength today in anticipation of a victory for the Conservative Liberal Party. In an effort to stir up enthusiasm, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, the Prime Minister, today made an appeal to the 48 million voters to go to the poll "to select a new Government qualified to carry out the important task of reconstructing Japan."

But his Liberal Party are considered likely to win chiefly as seeming to offer the best guarantee of stability.

Import Licence Policy For
Current Half Year

NEW DELHI, April 18 (PTI).

NO import licences will be issued for tea chests for the current half year, according to a notification published in a gazette of India extraordinary today.

The full description of the item is "tea chests, parts and fittings thereof including tea chests containing aluminium but excluding aluminium tea chest linings."

Nor will any licences be issued for raw wool (other than marine and cross breeds) which was recently removed from the scope of the open general licence.

The Gazette of India extraordinary gives the import policy for three other items, which were also recently removed from the OGL. A 25 per cent quota has been given to tinmen's rivets, and a 100 per cent quota for DDT (dicophanum) excluding preparations thereof. For printed advertising material, not supplied free of charge, applications will be considered ad hoc, licences up to the value of Rs. 1,250 in a six monthly period being granted freely.

COLOURED PENCILS

Additional licences are to be given to coloured and copying pencils and for fountain pen ink, on which the import duty was increased under the finance bill from 29½ per cent to 66-2/3 per cent ad valorem.

Not more than 1/20th of the face value of the additional licence can, however, be utilised for the import of fountain pen ink. Coloured and copying pencils whose cif value is not less than Rs. 20 per gross only can be imported against the additional licence.

The import policy for penicillin has been reviewed, and it has been decided to licence separately the import of three types of bottled penicillin for which, it had been earlier announced, import licences would not be valid.

PENICILLIN

The three varieties are: (1) crystalline penicillin sodium or crystalline penicillin potassium; (2) crystalline penicillin procaine; and (3) procaine penicillin G, fortified with crystalline penicillin G. (sodium or potassium) (aqueous).

The import licences for the three varieties will be issued for both general and soft currency areas, on the basis of 50 per cent of half of best year's imports.

No licences will be issued for the import of zinc chloride during the period January-June 1953.

Y. W. C. A.'s ROLE IN
FIVE-YEAR PLANMrs. Captain's Address
At Annual Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday:

MRS. H. C. CAPTAIN, speaking at a meeting sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay, this afternoon, said that the days in which India could exist in isolation, insulated from world developments were over.

The radio, aeroplane and television had brought us within a few hours reach from every other country in the world. Against this background, the whole world picture today was grim. But the very fact that we realise this grimness was a happy sign.

Mrs. Captain was speaking at the 78th annual meeting of the Y.W.C.A., Bombay, at which the Rt. Rev. William Q. Lash, the Bishop of Bombay, presided.

Mrs. Captain, who is also the Chief Commissioner of the Girl Guides in the State, said that the Y.W.C.A. were the pioneers of the entire Girl Scouts movement in the country. Besides this, the organisation also managed several commercial schools for girls all over the country, which were instrumental in obtaining decent and gainful employment for millions of girls in the country. In the secular state such as India is today, Mrs. Captain said there were many who were apprehensive of the religious basis upon which the Y.W.C.A. was run. These people should realise that if the organisation forsook this basis, it would be a source of great disappointment even to many non-Christians.

THEIR ROLE

In recent politics, the country was preoccupied with a gigantic Five-Year Plan. Mrs. Captain said that actually a 20-year plan was envisaged but that the leaders thought that a less ambitious undertaking would be safer on the people's morale.

And it was precisely in Five-Year Scheme of reconstruction and rehabilitation that the Y.W.C.A., the Girl Guides and other women's organisations in the country could do immense useful service.

The people must supplement these plans and that is where the women of the country came in with their moral strength and stability. Why not make a start right here and now through the Bombay Y.W.C.A.? asked Mrs. Captain. The staff were undoubtedly conscious of their duties, but what about the ordinary members of the organisation?

The meeting was punctuated with interesting items by a choir and a dance troupe.

98 ARRESTED FOR
ARSON

CALCUTTA, April 18 (PTI): Ninety-eight persons have so far been arrested in connection with the cases of arson which occurred in Mograhat police station area (24-Parganas district) on April 10 last.

Explaining this "unfortunate incident resulting in a clash between Hindu and Muslim villagers," a West Bengal Government press note today said that on April 10, a Hindu married girl while proceeding from Dhamoa railway station towards Mograhat was alleged to have been waylaid and ravished by four Muslims two of whom are residents of Shyampur (Mograhat). The alleged incident created deep resentment among the Hindus of the neighbouring villages who gathered in large numbers next day and set fire to the thatched huts of some Muslims.

VIKING PLANE GETS
ENGINE TROUBLE

NAGPUR, April 18 (PTI): An Air India Viking aircraft on non-stop flight from Calcutta to Bombay, with 17 passengers aboard, developed engine trouble near Nagpur and safely landed at the Sonogaon aerodrome shortly before noon today.

A relief aircraft of the Air India which arrived here from Bombay in the afternoon left for Bombay with the passengers at 4 p.m.

LIFE SENTENCE
FOR FIVEKoregaon Murder Case
Judgment

SATARA, April 18 (HS): Shri D. P. Shikare, Additional Sessions Judge, Satara North, delivered judgment today in a sensational murder case, sentencing five of the accused to transportation for life. Three others including Vyankat Gopal Sansurne, were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of five years, for causing disappearance of evidence of murder.

Eleven persons were charged with the alleged murdering of one Pandurang Dhondi Kadam at Koregaon, in Khed taluka, on September 25 last year, with swords, spears and axes.

The prosecution story is that the deceased Pandurang Dhondi Kadam had kept one Banubai on whom accused No. 1 had selfish designs and that there was animosity between the two in connection with the Village Panchayat election. Immediate cause of offence was the obstruction to tamasha by the deceased, before the house of accused No. 5 Vyankat Kondi Kadam.

Three persons arrested for alleged complicity in the offence, were discharged as offence was not proved against them.

Khape Breaks Fast

POONA, April 18 (HS): Shri Khape, who was on a fast, demanding a ban on cow-slaughter in Bombay State, for the last 15 days here, broke his fast yesterday, in deference to the request made by Mayor of Poona, Shri G. N. Nalawade.

MILLOWNERS PAY
RS. 1,72,426

Central Famine Relief Fund
In response to a recent appeal by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for funds to relieve distress in the famine stricken areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka in Bombay State, the Millowners' Association of Bombay has sent a cheque to the Governor for Rs. 1,72,426 collected from its members.

National Kannada
Education Society

BOMBAY, Saturday: An appeal to the Kannadigas and the philanthropic public of Bombay to contribute liberally to the building fund of National Kannada Education Society's High School was made at a reception given by Mr. R. D. Char, the President of the Society on Friday evening at the Greens.

Shri R. S. Hukkerikar, President of the Legislative Council, Dr. A. V. Baliga, the President of the Building Committee and Mr. Madhav Bhatt addressed the gathering.

C. K. P. Sabha Jubilee
Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday: The 14-day-old Arts and Crafts Exhibition commemorating the silver Jubilee of the C. K. P. Sabha at Dadar, came to a close on Thursday.

About 20,000 men, women and children visited the exhibition which displayed nearly 780 articles collected from Baroda, Poona, Palghar, Jalgaon, Pen, Panvel, Bhivandi and Thana. There were paintings in oil colour and colour photographs, besides the exhibits of embroidery, sewing and knitting.

STEPS TO GUARD THE STANDARDS OF UNIVERSITIES

Azad's Plea For A Strong Agency

NEW DELHI, April 18 (PTI).

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, Union Education Minister, said here today that the creation of a "strong agency" which will guard the standards of Indian universities and co-ordinate their resources and facilities was essential if universities were to regain their old prestige and become centres of a new national awakening.

Maulana Azad was addressing a conference of State Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors of universities convened by him to discuss problems of universities with special reference to the improvement of standards and co-ordination of facilities for higher education.



"We are today passing through an age when old traditions are crumbling down and new values will have to be built up in their place. The old order has passed but a new order is yet to be born.

The happiness and prosperity of millions demand that this revolutionary reconstruction of society must be carried out not by violent or disruptive methods but through a process of legislation and planned change," he said.

Universities, Maulana Azad said, must play an important role in initiating such changes and serve as agencies for the creation of new ideals and the training up of workers in their cause. "This, however, requires the reform and regeneration of the universities themselves in order to enable them to carry out this momentous task," he added.

ACADEMIC STANDARDS

Referring to the question of the autonomy of universities, Maulana Azad said that university autonomy had been recognised in order to achieve academic freedom and higher educational standards. If, however, there was a fall in academic standards, and the administration of the university became defective, the plea for university autonomy could be used as a defence against effecting necessary reforms.

"Universities do not exist in dignified isolation but are components of society and hence society has a right to determine what will be the character and aims of the university."

STATE'S DUTY

The State, as the organised executive of the community, Maulana Azad said, had, therefore, not only the right but the duty to ensure that the university fulfilled those aims which society had a right to expect from them. The Government of India was aware of its responsibilities in this respect and was determined to discharge the duty it owed to the community, he added.

Maulana Azad disclosed that the Central Government was considering a proposal to do away with insistence on degrees for employment to government service except in specialised posts which required a high academic attainment.

LACK OF PUBLIC ESTEEM

Maulana Azad said that universities did not today enjoy the public esteem accorded to them in the past. One of the reasons for this was the largely academic character of the instruction in the universities which, instead of developing the personality of the student and enabling him to make for himself a place in society often converted him into a misfit "who adds to the number of the unemployed if not the unemployed."

The second important reason was the fall in the standard of academic education. Inefficiency and corruption had also crept into some of the university administration.

tions contributing to the public loss of confidence in them.

Many of the defects of the universities, he said, were a direct outcome of the system which had been set up.

The Government was aware of the problems of universities and were now considering measures to ease the situation, he said.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Maulana Azad said that the co-ordination of facilities in higher education and the maintenance of standards of universities was an exclusive central responsibility.

This made it necessary for the Government of India to take an immediate and direct interest in the affairs of all universities. Government, he said, had come to the conclusion that this responsibility could not be discharged without the creation of an agency which would enable government to carry out the necessary supervision and overall guidance.

He referred to the objection raised by universities to the draft "Universities (Regulation of Standards) Bill" which Government had referred to State Governments and universities for their advice and guidance before introduction in Parliament, and said that the suggestion that the Bill indicated a desire of the Government of India to interfere with the internal autonomy of universities was quite unfounded. The Constitution of the body proposed in the Bill was such as to ensure that the autonomy of universities would be respected, he said.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR

Maulana Azad said that Government had been in correspondence with the universities to devise measures to inculcate a sense of the dignity of labour among students and develop in them the habit of doing manual work. With the acceptance of the Five-Year Plan in which a co-ordinated effort was being made to improve rural areas through community development projects, he said, a field of activity had opened up where university students could render the greatest service to the country.

He suggested that each university should undertake a project by which a selected rural area was adopted by the university and the university undertook the responsibility of carrying out developmental programmes—educational as well as material—within that area. The Government, he said, might be in a position to place small funds at the disposal of the Vice-Chancellors to enable them to set up an agency which would plan, execute and supervise such activities.

Dr. Karve's 95th Birthday

CELEBRATION AT HINGNE

POONA, April 18 (UPI): Dr. D. K. Karve, the well-known educationist and great social reformer of Maharashtra, who celebrated his 95th birthday today, was felicitated this morning at a function held at Hingne, five miles away from Poona.

Mr. B. S. Hiray, Bombay's Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, who presided over the function, paid glowing tributes to the services rendered by Dr. Karve, to the cause of education and social reform in the country in general and Maharashtra in particular.

Earlier, Mr. Hiray declared open the newly constructed building of Nandibai Karve Primary School at Hingne.

AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

National Board Set Up

NEW DELHI, April 18: The Ministry of Education has set up a National Board for Audio-Visual Education to advise the Government of India in all matters connected with the policy and development of Audio-Visual education in the country.

This measure is in implementation of one of the recommendations made last year by the All-India Audio-Visual Education Conference organised by the Ministry of Education on the occasion of the visit of Professor T. L. Green, an UNESCO Expert in this field. The first meeting of the Board will be held shortly.

The Board consists of Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education (Chairman), Mr. M. Bhavnani, Chief Producer (Documentaries) Films Division, Government of India; Mr. A. K. Chanda, President, Secondary Education Board, Government of West Bengal; Shrimati Z. Currimbhoy, Member, Central Advisory Board of Education; Mr. Abul Kalam, Director, Institute of Arts Education, Jamia Millia, Islamia; Mr. M. N. Kapoor, Principal, Modern School, New Delhi; Shrimati Devika Rani Roerich; Mr. B. B. Samant, Education Department, Bombay; Mr. B. S. Saxena, Education Expansion Officer, Government of Uttar Pradesh; Mr. N. K. Sidhanta, Member, Union Public Service Commission; Mr. K. M. Unnithan, Education Secretary to the Government of Madras; Dr. S. N. Walimbe, Visual Education Adviser, Government of Madhya Bharat and Kumari S. Rehman, Education Officer, Ministry of Education (Secretary).

GANG OF RAIL WORKERS ARRESTED

Charge Of Cheating Government

KANPUR, April 18 (PTI): A gang of railway employees operating on the Kanpur-Lucknow line of North-Eastern Railway and cheating the Government of its income through the sale of travellers tickets, was unearthed yesterday by the staff of the Uttar Pradesh Government following the arrest of four persons two each of Lucknow and Kanpur.

The arrested persons who have been taken into custody under Section 120 I.P.C. on charges of forgery and cheating it is stated, used to collect tickets from passengers coming from either side and putting them to sale the same day and again for the next train through mutual arrangement made between them or retransference of these used tickets to other stations. The money realised from those tickets was divided among all of them.

COLLECTIVE FINE ON 4 BIHAR VILLAGES

PATNA, April 18 (PTI): The Government of Bihar have imposed a collective fine of Rupees 4,980 on the inhabitants of villages Barwar, Kurukia, Khajauli and Dalokhar in the District of Darbhanga in connection with a recent communal trouble.

Sheikh's Plea Fails

ADEN, April 18 (Reuter): A court here has dismissed an appeal by Sheikh Abdullah Ali Hakim, 65, against a sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour for illegally importing arms and ammunition into Aden, but has remitted the hard labour.

Sheikh Abdullah said he will now take the case to the East African Court of Appeal.

Shah's Appeal To Majlis

TEHERAN, April 18 (PTI): The Iranian Court Minister, Hussein Ala, said today the Shah had appealed to the Majlis to get together and take concrete steps to "do something for the people."

The Shah regretted misunderstanding among deputies of the Majlis but was happy that the army and police had maintained order and successfully prevented "foreign intrigues and sabotage" the Minister said.

LUSHAI HILLS

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

would deprive the Chiefs of their divine hereditary rights. At Shillong we discovered Mr. Chalhchunga, who is the coming man in Lushai Hills. He is the President of the Mizo Union in Lushai Hills. A right young man, he holds the majority under his sway. Mizo Union is the counterpart of the Indian National Congress and its main demands are (1) immediate abolition of chieftainship, (2) radical changes in the administration, and (3) linguistic re-adjustment. Since Mizo Union members hold 15 out of the 18 elective seats in the Autonomous Council, they are likely to succeed in their plans.

The Lushais are a happy-go-lucky people. They are gregarious and honest. In their known history no record has ever been made of theft or abduction. The people are not only simple and god-fearing, but they are very close to nature. Men and women are hard-working. All the women are skilful workers with their needles; their daughters who are just able to speak are taught to fetch water from springs.

For us, it was a novelty to note that girls' age was not determined here by calendar as by the number of bamboo water tubes they were able to carry.

These bamboo water tubes when filled with water weigh from six to eight seers each. While the women and children are thus engaged, men are busy ploughing lands for rice, cotton, pine apples, and oranges. Incidentally, Lushai oranges are by far the sweetest in the country.

Community Feast

In a land where it rains almost 8 months round the year there is a scarcity of drinking water. This reminded us of the popular saying: Water, water, everywhere, but not a drop to drink.

On our way back from Lungleh we stopped at a village where the Chieftain entertained us to a "banquet". Food was served on bamboo-trays. The delicacies consisted of fried rice and vegetable preparations which we liked. The whole village came to feast along with us.

The trouble is, as it seemed to us city-folks, a feast in any family among the Lushais calls for a general feast in which the whole village participates.

HAHNEMANN WEEK CELEBRATION

In connection with the 198th birthday of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, Hahnemann Week was celebrated at Mavelikara from the 5th to 10th April under the auspices of the A.I.A. (H and N), i.e. "The All India Association For The Propagation of Homoeopathy And Naturopathy," and the Grace Medical Mission.

The inaugural function of the Week was held on Sunday the 5th April at 5 p.m. in the premises of the Grace Mission Bungalow under the chairmanship of Dr. P. Sukumaran Nair, Principal, Ford Foundation Extension Training Centre, Mavelikara. Shri Artist Rama Varma Raja inaugurated the Week.

DEPORTED CHINESE REACH CANTON

HONG KONG, April 18 (Reuter): The Communist New China news agency said today that 511 Chinese deported from Malaya by the British had arrived at Canton yesterday.

(Between 1948 and March of this year about 15,000 Chinese were deported from Malaya as part of the campaign against the Communist insurrection there).

The news agency despatch said the party consisting of "old and sick people and women and children" had suffered "all kinds of maltreatment by the British imperialists."

It is a sight and a painter amongst us did half a dozen splendid sketches which, unfortunately, he parted with in Calcutta for a fancy price to a foreign lady who fell in for them.

The Lushais, are much given to songs, dances and general merry making. But nevertheless this abundance of gayness on their part never makes them neglect their work. As regards work, it can safely be reported without the least fear of being contradicted, the Lushais are amongst the most hard-working people of the world, and they are extremely "self-helping". I think that is one reason why they live so peacefully.

Throughout our travels in Lushai Hills we found as a very relieving feature that none here was unemployed. They had apparently not heard of the Employment Exchanges, neither have they ever known of a case of suicide because of starvation. They might occasionally not get salt or sugar, kersone or wheat (which they are assured of now because of their self-made Aijal-Lungleh Road) but of rice and fruits, milk and clothings, they have never known a want.

Great Future

The greatest drawback in Lushai Hills is the lack of communication. One has to walk for days to come to depot where salt, sugar and other things can be bought. And these they cannot have as much as they want in order to save themselves the trouble of frequent journeys to and fro from their hamlets in the interior. And we know to our cost what walking in these areas means. It is a knee-breaking process. Up and down, down and up one walks with food and water tied on the shoulder. When the Prime Minister described the other day that the Aijal-Lungleh Road is "a great road, the road of all roads" he saw in it the opening of many more roads like this in the area, and he also saw in it a great prospect that lies ahead of these robust people because of such roads. (COPY RIGHT).

'ALL-INDIA DAY' ON APRIL 20

NEW DELHI, April 18 (PTI): Dr. S. P. Mukerjee, M.P., the Sangh leader and Mr. N. C. Chatterjee M.P., the President of the Hindu Mahasabha said here today that April 20 would be observed as an "All-India Day" to protest against the repressive policy of the Government of India and that of Jammu and Kashmir in connection with the Jammu tiyagraha movement.

Development Of Commercial Broadcasting

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 4)

14. In accepting advertising the broadcaster should exercise great care that he is not conveying to his audience information which is misleading, dangerous to health or character, distasteful or contrary to the proprieties and customs, or characteristic of his audience, or in violation of business and professional ethics. Advertising copy should contain no claims intended to disparage competitors, competing products or other industries, profession or institutions; it should contain no claims that a product will effect a cure. Good taste should always govern the content, placement and presentation of announcements.

15. A general time standard should be established for all advertisers so that no less than 10 per cent and not more than 20 per cent of the total programme time is allowed to advertisers.

16. Any broadcasting designed to "buy" radio audience by requiring it to listen in hope of reward rather than for the quality of its entertainment should be avoided.

Plea At Poona Conference

Survival Of Political Liberty Rests On Social Equality

ONE CODE FOR ALL HINDUS URGED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, April 18.

THE need for an early enactment of one common Hindu code applicable to all the Hindus in the country was stressed here today by Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, Judge of the Bombay High Court.

Enactment of one single Hindu code, he said, would help to abolish the social inequality running through the structure of the whole of Hindu law. "It would be a glorious day indeed for the country when one Hindu code was enacted", he added.

Mr. Gajendragadkar, who was presiding over the Maharashtra Social Conference being held in the Fergusson College premises here this afternoon, referred to Article 44 of the Constitution, which envisaged enactment of one code applicable to whole of the State without distinction of religion, caste or creed and observed that if it was difficult to enact such a code for the present, it was "wholly unreasonable" to suggest that one code applicable at least to the Hindus should not be enacted. If all the Hindus were brought under one common code that would be a very big step forward. "Take this step and the next step (of enacting one code for the Indian people as a whole) would be easier to follow", he added.

The Conference which is attended by a large and distinguished gathering of social workers from Bombay, Poona and Maharashtra was inaugurated by Prof. D. K. Karve, the veteran social reformer of Maharashtra. Mr. Baburao G. Jagtap welcomed the president and the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee.

SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

Continuing Mr. Gajendragadkar stated, "For the healthy progress of society the bridge between the social consciousness and conventions and the letter and spirit of law should never be large. If the gulf between the two widens, social harmonies are rudely disturbed. It is possible in some cases that law lags behind and social conventions are going ahead. In such a case, the immobility of the law must be cured and amendments in the Statute must be effected. On the other hand, over-legislation hastily undertaken sometimes discloses that there is a bigger lag between the legislation which has gone ahead and popular conventions and beliefs which lag behind. In such a case, social reformers must step in and by awakening the social conscience make the effective enforcement of law more easily possible. It would thus be seen that the progress of social reform can never rest solely and exclusively on law. In order that proper laws may be passed, social reformers have to awaken the conscience of society in general and the conscience of legislators in particular. If the legislators in their impatience for social reform, legislate in advance of the social conscience, social reformers must assist legislation by educating the social conscience itself. That is why I believe that even in a modern democracy as in India the movement of social reform, which believes in the education of the masses, has an important role to perform."

WAR ON CASTE

Mr. Gajendragadkar then referred to the doctrine of secularism and remarked that it should be a matter of faith with every citizen of India as it aspired to create within a reasonable time in the State of India a society which would not be divided into classes or castes. It was in the pursuit of that noble idea set before them by the Constitution that they must set about their task of attacking the problem of castes and sub-castes in the Hindu Society. Mr. Gajendragadkar thought that they were attacking the problem,

not in the parochial or communal spirit, but in the spirit of real patriotism which was wise enough to know that the attainment of the ideal could be hastened only if the smaller groups that constituted the State bestirred themselves to the needs of the hour and decided voluntarily to liquidate themselves so as to form the future Indian society without any castes or classes.

The President of the Conference reviewed the history of the Hindu Social Structure and the Hindu Law from the Vedas and the Smritis to the administration of the Hindu Law under the British rule. He was of the view, that during the British rule, the tradition of reconciliation (Samanvaya), which struggled to effect changes in the Hindu Law without seeming to do, came to an end, and in its administration, it was the voice from the grave and not the voice of living institutions, that was only heard in courts. That was why an unhealthy lag came to exist between the law as it was administered and the social conscience and social conventions. In order to avoid many irrational anomalies which, at present, confronted a Judge administering Hindu Law, the Legislature must step in and bring Hindu Law into accord with the requirements of modern society. Moreover, it seemed to the learned speaker that the enactment of one Hindu code which would be applicable to all the Hindus would be a very big step forward in establishing the rule of equality amongst the Hindus. The Hindu Law which was now administered by law-courts was based upon the distinction of superior and inferior—the twice-born (Dwijas) and the rest—in all its chapters.

HINDU CODE BILL

Mr. Gajendragadkar regretted the delay in the passage of the Hindu Code Bill and said, "Glorifying the past is a weapon which is effectively used by the revivalists. How effectively indeed can this weapon be used has been illustrated by the tragic fate which the Hindu Code Bill met in the Parliament. In the history of the social reform during the last century I do not think that progressive forces had ever suffered such an inglorious defeat. The defeat of that Bill emphasizes, as nothing else can, the utmost importance and urgency of the revival of the tradition of faith in reason."

"It seems to me that if we had one Hindu Code Bill applicable to all the Hindus in the country, it would be a glorious day indeed! Personally I am not in favour of passing different Bills on different chapters under the Hindu Code. It would be far more rational to have a complete and comprehensive picture of the Hindu Code as a whole and then to adopt it as such. I would, therefore, request this Conference to support the principle that one common Code for Hindus should be passed by our legislatures as soon as possible."

Referring to the social problems of Maharashtra, Mr. Gajendragadkar remarked, "It is of utmost importance that the social inequality which pervades the social structure today must be immediately cured. Political liberty and equality can never thrive by itself unless it shares the company of social and economic equality.

Social inequality resulting from

the accident of birth is the cruellest kind of inequality ever practised in any social structure. How it hurts a citizen to be treated as inferior in social status is not always realised by those who regard themselves as superior by birth.

A feeling of bitterness and a feeling of frustration seems to overtake a large class of educated people representing the majority community in Maharashtra today. It is our duty as social reformers to remove this bitterness and to assure to the majority classes their rightful place of brotherhood in the social structure of Maharashtra. This task can be achieved more effectively if progressive intellectuals amongst the majority community itself assist in spreading the message of social reform to the masses."

Prominent among those who attended the conference were Mr. B. S. Hiray, Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Bombay Ministers, Mr. D. K. Kunte, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, Mr. N. M. Joshi, the veteran Labour leader, and Prof. D. R. Gadgil.

Messages wishing the conference a success were received among others from Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, Mr. G. V. Mavankar, Speaker of Parliament, Mr. M. S. Aney, former Governor of Bihar and Mr. N. V. Gadgil former Union Works Minister.

GROUP OF NATIONS TO WORK FOR PEACE

Morocco Sultan's Plea

MADRID, April 18 (Reuters): The Sultan of Morocco said at an interview published in an evening paper here that he would welcome the formation of a group of nations to work for peace.

"We followed with lively interest the notable and constant efforts of General Franco and the Spanish Foreign Minister in his recent visit to the East to strengthen the ties of friendship and fruitful co-operation with the Arab world," Sultan Sidi Mohammed said.

"We are convinced that our people would receive well a co-operation which in face of a world far too divided would permit the creation of a homogenous bloc capable of bringing nations together in the interests of peace."

"Spain is one of the nations best situated to bringing together the two civilisations which complete each other," the Sultan added.

TANKER INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT

SAN DIEGO, (California), April 18 (Reuters): An exploding electric generator set fire to the Liverpool tanker 'Menestheus' (17,797 tons), 460 miles south of San Diego, members of the rescued crew said on arrival here.

The eighty men arrived in the American freighter 'Navajo Victory' which rescued them after they had taken to the boats.

4 DEAD IN COAL-MINE ACCIDENT

NAGPUR, April 18 (PTI): Four persons died and seven others were seriously injured when a portion of a coal-mine collapsed in one of the Chandameta collieries in Chhindwara District on April 14, according to information received here today.

The injured persons have been admitted to the Barkuhi colliery hospital.

2 DEAD DUE TO ASPHYXIATION

PALANPUR, April 18 (UPI): One engineer and contractor lost their lives and four others are stated to be in a serious condition due to asphyxiation yesterday.

The work of boring a well in the Collector's bungalow was going on here, when owing to some trouble in the machinery placed in the well, all the six persons descended in the well to repair the boring machine. It is stated that owing to some poisonous gas, all of them lost consciousness and fell into the bottom of the well.

The police arrived on the spot and brought all of them out. They were rushed to hospital where the engineer and the contractor died while others were stated to be in a serious condition.

American Markets:

SWITCHING OPERATIONS ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Closes With Heaviness

NEW YORK, April 17.

Scattered hedge selling and liquidation accounted for small declines in a slow dealings. In anticipation of the first notice day on Friday next week there was some further switching from nearby May to later months. Trading remained very slow with switching operations from nearby May contract to more distant deliveries continuing to dominate dealings. The only small support at times was traceable to local professional interests. Prices developed a mixed trend in final dealings with local and New Orleans buying quickly yielding to renewed liquidation and hedges and all deliveries finished at or around the day's lows. The session closed steady and sales were 130,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Spot	32.70
May	33.19
July	33.39
October	33.49
December	33.59

NEW YORK COTTON

Spot	33.75
May	33.20
July	33.38
October	33.48
December	33.56
July highest	33.44 at 10-39 a.m.
July lowest	33.38 at 3-11 p.m.

Wall Street Market

The market continued on the losing side although pressure failed to show any significant broadening. While corporate news remained largely on the favourable side, some uncertainty was apparent with the hardening in interest rates and price firmness in the new treasury 3 1/4 per cent thirty year bonds evaporated in securities. Losses of mostly fractions were well in the majority including numerous pivotal shares. Although earlier uncertainty did not produce any quickening in pressure the list continued to lose ground. By the start of the final hour the market had more than completely retraced its recovery of earlier this week to reach level of about half a point above the reactionary low of April 16th a resistance point. Heavy industrial and rails were well represented among losses of upto dollar or so. Prices finished around the day's lows. The close was heavy.

Chicago Grains

Grains were quiet and irregular. Favourable weather news with moisture over parts of the south-west and forecasts of more precipitation at the week-end influenced scattered liquidation in wheat which caused fractional declines. Feed grains were steady. Export dealers bought maize against overnight sales to United Kingdom and Ireland. Trade estimated that British importers in the past three days purchased around 450,000 bushels of United States maize. Maize finished with a small gain for the day but wheat showed losses ranging to one cent. Rye was slightly lower.

CHICAGO WHEAT

May	2.15 1/8
July	2.21 1/4
September	2.25 1/8
December	2.31 1/8

Cotton Stock In Bombay

Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 16th April 1953	Bales
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 16th April 1953	729597
Same period last year	637559
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th April 1953	626632
Same time last year	507119

3 New Bombay Acts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three new Acts have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of April 17. They are the Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1953, the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1953 and the Bombay Cinemas (Regulations) Act, 1953.

The Municipal Corporations Amendment Act authorises the Municipal Corporations to deposit their funds in any schedule bank. It takes retrospective effect from November 20, 1951.

The Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act provides for the regulation of exhibitions by means of cinematographs and the licensing of places in which cinematograph films are exhibited. The Act will come into force on such date as the State Government may decide.

The Bombay Village Panchayats Amendment Act increases the age-limit for elections to village panchayats from 18 to 21 years. It also empowers the village panchayats to levy a tax on premises where machinery is run by manual labour. However, premises wherein harmless trades or callings, such as handlooms or sewing machines, are run by manual labour will be exempted from its scope under the rules to be framed under the Act. The Act comes into force with immediate effect.

Drinking Water Scarcity

SECUNDERABAD, April 18 (UPI): Scarcity of drinking water is reported from 14 out of 16 districts of the Hyderabad States, according to the season and crop report for the week ending 1st April 1953.

5 Passengers Killed

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 18 (Reuters): Five sleeping passengers were killed yesterday by the load on the roof of their lorry which crushed them when the vehicle hit an overhanging tree.

Twenty-two other passengers were injured, some of them seriously in the accident on the main Rio Petropolis Road.

The lorry which left Itabora, in the drought-stricken north-eastern states nine days ago, was carrying 60 refugees to Sao Paulo State.

Troop Train Wrecked

WEST UNION, (West Virginia), April 18 (Reuters): A troop train was wrecked near here last night killing the engineer and derailing seven of the ten coaches including five sleepers.

But the army officer in charge of the troops was quoted as reporting that none of the soldiers suffered more than a few scratches.

Missing Plane's Wreckage Sighted?

KLAGENFURT, April 18 (Reuters): Austrian police rushed today to the Polnik mountain, near the Pöcken Pass leading to Italy, after reports that parts of an aeroplane had been found there.

Police here said they believed the parts might belong to the Austro Aiglet flown by Tom Hayhow, British record breaking light plane pilot who has been missing for eight days.

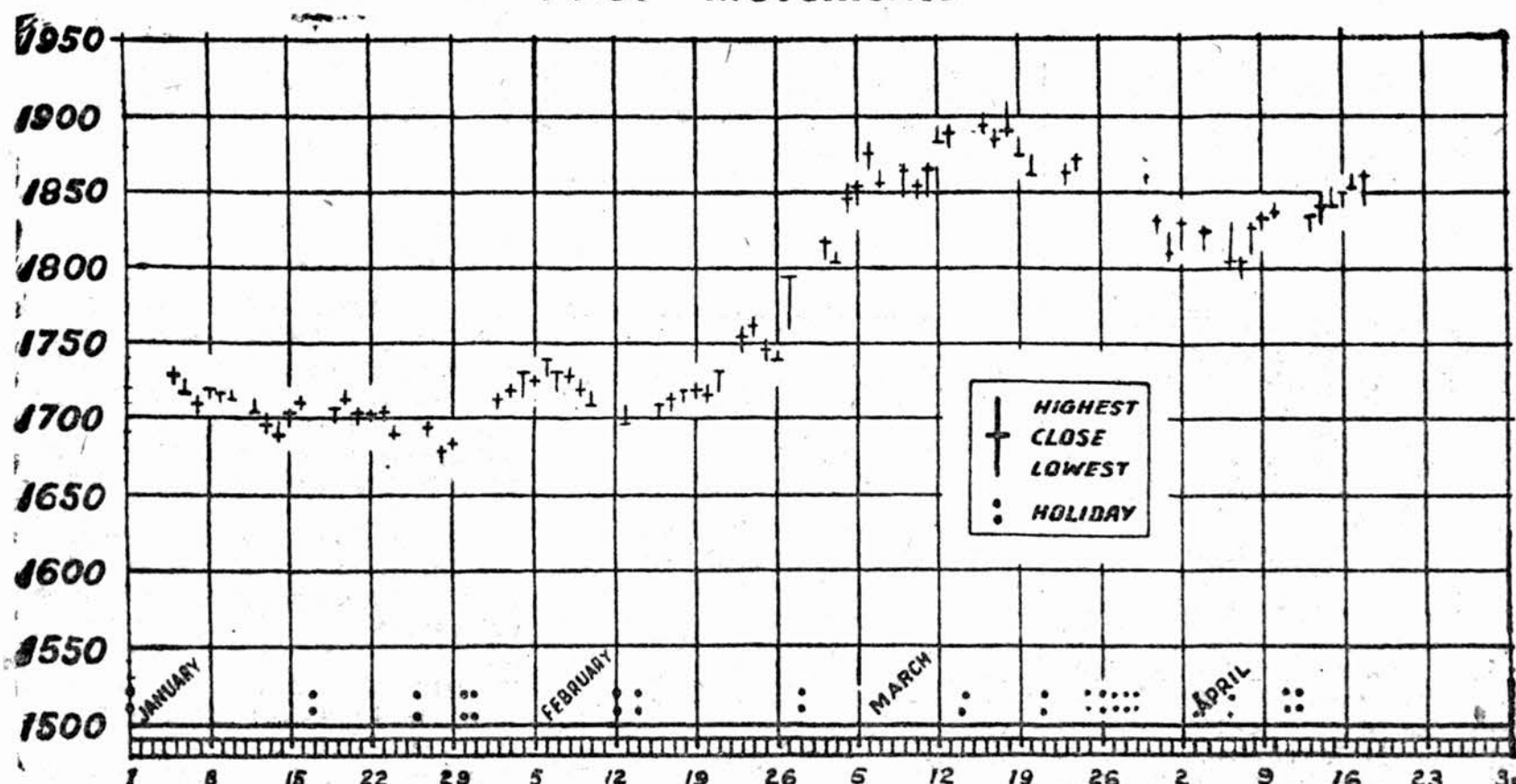
Two patients in a sanatorium in the mountains near the pass reported seeing the parts.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 18. New York Cotton Market was closed today. Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1867-8/70. Indian Iron Rs. 25-10/25-11.

TATA STEEL DEFED. Price Movements



TATA STEEL DEFDS. RISE ON PROFESSIONAL BUYING

Moderate Gains In Mill Shares

BOMBAY, April 18. After the recent steady rise in speculative shares, operators were cautious today on the Bombay Stock Exchange. There was scattered liquidation in Steel Shares which was absorbed by shorts. Cotton mill shares were steady with limited business.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1850 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1851-4 and declined at Rs. 1841-4 under modest profit-taking. Thereafter there was small short covering and Defds. rallied at Rs. 1847-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 321 and declined at Rs. 320. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 25-6 and steadied at Rs. 25-5.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 383 and gained three points at Rs. 386. Century Shares opened at Rs. 258 and after declining at Rs. 256 steadied at Rs. 257. Kohi-

noors opened at Rs. 300 and steadied at Rs. 299. Svadeshi Mill shares were placed at Rs. 258.

In the miscellaneous section Associated Cements were done at Rs. 169. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 395 and declined at Rs. 392. Scindias were placed at Rs. 13-11.

Later on there was active professional buying which hardened Tata Steel Defds. at Rs. 1862-8. Ordinary Shares were quiet at Rs. 319-8. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 25-7. Dyeings were placed at Rs. 388 and Kohinoors were done at Rs. 301. Tone of the market was very steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (12-8) XD	
Kohinoor (12)	388 2 0
Century (12) XD	300 8 0
Svadeshi Mills (18)	261 0 0
Central India Mills (2)	260 8 0
Simplex (6)	158 0 0
New Great Eastern (10)	172 0 0
Indore (5)	150 0 0
Gokak (17) XD	90 0 0
Swan (30)	211 8 0
Finlay (20)	435 0 0
Morarij (12)	308 4 0
Edward (15)	181 4 0
Apollo Mills (0-5-0)	240 0 0
I. United Ord. (1-5-0)	2 12 0
I. United Defd. (0-4)	9 15 0
Madhusudan (6-4)	1 10 3
Podar (10)	80 0 0
Khatau (10)	135 0 0
B. R. Cotton	182 8 0
Standard (6)	51 4 0
	295 0 0

STEELS	
Tata Steel Ord. (21)	319 8 0
Tata Steel Defd. (115-2)	1861 4 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	133 8 0
Indian Iron (15)	25 8 0

CEMENT

Asso. Merger (9-8)	168 12 0
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INDUSTRIES

Burma (15) XD	393 12 0
Belapur (16)	243 8 0
Shivrajpur (3-3-0)	63 12 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13 11 6
Premier Construction	92 0 0
Tata Chemical	9 7 0
Tata Oil (2)	35 0 0
Br. India Corporation (0-10) XD	8 5 0
Indian Copper (0-2-6)	3 1 6
Alcock (11-8)	328 12 0
Wimco (11)	236 14 0

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (48)	153 8 0
Andhra Valley (45)	1440 0 0
Tata Power (50)	1560 0 0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	44 0 0
Phoenix (10)	108 12 0
Indian Mfg.	3310 0 0
Kurla (8)	108 12 0
Colaba (4)	71 0 0
New City (10)	141 4 0
Minerva (6)	105 0 0
Bhadbury (100)	685 0 0
Bharat (2)	25 14 0
Mysore (4)	123 2 0
Model Mills (7-8)	143 12 0

Dawn (6)	70 0 0
Laxmi (27-8)	600 0 0
Vishnu Cotton (10)	170 9 0
Western (160)	3200 0 0
Sholapur	1750 0 0
Sassoon Cotton (1)	23 12 0
Hindustan Mills (160)	3300 0 0
Tata Mills (4)	41 4 0
Ahmedabad Adv. (10)	142 8 0
Sassoon Silk (2)	23 10 0
New United Mills (1)	25 2 0
Madhusudan B (1)	21 0 0
Shrinivas Mills (17-8)	170 0 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	53 0 0
Berar	275 0 0
Victoria Mills	155 0 0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (5) XD	108 12 0
Ahmedabad New	114 1 0
Surat Electric (1-8)	125 10 0
Broach (0-5)	0 1 0
Amalgamated (0-8)	10 8 0
Nagpur Elec (1-12)	27 9 0
Poona Elec Supply	122 8 0
Bombay Suburban (4)	124 6 0
New	65 5 0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank (40)	1850 0 0
Imperial New (10)	451 4 0
Central	65 0 0
Central New	66 12 0
Bank of India (4)	153 8 0
Union (0-5-6)	6 9 0
Baroda (2-8)	112 8 0
Dea Bank (1-12)	35 0 0
United Com. (2)	35 8 0
Jupiter (0-8)	7 0 0
Hindustan Com.	8 12 0
Mysore Bank (3)	290 0 0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	70 0 0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	7135 0 0
Empire (20)	552 8 0
New India (2)	43 12 0
Jupiter (0-12)	7 0 0
Vulcan (0-12)	11 3 0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	38 8 0
Universal (0-6)	7 15 0
B. I. G. (1)	13 10 0
Neptune	4 8 0
Industrial and Prud	27 0 0
New Great	16 4 0
All-India General	2 0 0

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (2-6)	100 0 0
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MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steamer (10)	33 12 0
Bom. Burma New (6)	146 4 0
Burma Petrol (5)	1 5 6
Mackenzie (6)	90 0 0
Port Canning (1-8)	24 8 0
Kemp and Co. (20)	245 10 0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	78 8 0
Indian Invests Trust (4)	74 0 0

Dharamsey Chem. (4-1)	49 0 0
Mukund Iron	3 14 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	9 12 0
Alembic (8)	105 0 0
Supreme Industries	81 3 0
Bombay Uganda	54 0 0
Indian Cement (1937)	32 8 0
Walchandnagar Ind (4)	160 0 0
United Motor	43 0 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740 0 0
Gujarat Motor	11 0 0
Surat Carbonic	250 0 0
Harvey Press	370 0 0
Estrella Batteries	30 4 0
National Rayon	82 8 0
Bombay Cycle	16 8 0
Jost Co.	82 0 0
Digvijay Cement	67 0 0
Phalton (8)	84 8 0
Polson	114 0 0
Killick Industry	143 0 0
Killick Industry New	87 8 0

PREFERENCE SHARE

Tata Steel 1st (6)	178 2 0
Indian Iron	108 10 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1162 8 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1295 0 0
Hydro Elec.	127 8 0
Bombay Steamer (6)	287 8 0
Central India (15)	515 0 0
Svadeshi Mills	110 0 0
Vishnu Mills (5)	553 12 0
Laxmi	235 0 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	185 0 0
Podar Mills (4)	80 0 0
Bradbury Mills (7)	310 10 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	95 0 0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	127 0 0
Pre. Con. 1st	98 4 0
Pre. Con. 2nd	94 0 0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5 14 0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104 8 0
Walchandnagar (7)	131 4 0
Tata Chemicals (5)	119 6 0
Jupiter	9 8 0
Supreme	80 0 0
Meyer	95 0 0
Mackenzie First	90 0 0
Mackenzie Second	80 0 0
Ahmedabad Advance	105 0 0
Mysore Mill	36 0 0
Standard	99 0 0
Madhusudan	12 0 0
Khatau	85 8 0
Morarij	76 0 0
National Rayon	84 0 0
Hume Pipe	64 0 0
Polson	85 0 0
B.I.C.	142 0 0
Alembic	96 0 0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	100 0 0
Scindia	96 8 0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	97 8 0
Tata Power 1955	93 8 0
Walchandnagar (4)	105 0 0
Tata Mills	101 4 0
Locomotive	100 12 0

OUTSIDE SHARES

New Victoria Mills	1 7 0
New Victoria Pref.	3 12 0
Gold Mohur (20)	192 8 0
New Kaiser Hind	100 0 0
Indian Iron	99 8 0
Sajjan Mills	61 0 0
Osmanshah	96 0 0
Ajhamshahi (6)	65 0 0
Air-India	85 8 0
Air Services	4 1 0
Air-India International	103 8 0
Bharat Line (4)	90 0 0
Hind Motor	4 2 0
Walchand Motor	41 8 0
Indian Steam (0-8)	6 6 0
Burma Corporation	2 0 0
Rally Ord.	74 0 0
Rally Pref.	94 0 0
Tata Loco	84 0 0

Art Silk Market

BOMBAY, April 18

120 D Ready Japan	4 8 6
150 D Ready Japan	4 4 6
150 D Ready Japan	4 2 6
150 D Ready Italy	4 1 6
150 D Box April	817 0 0
150 D Box May	824 0 0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, April 18. The produce market was steady on continued demand for groundnuts by local mills. Groundnuts Nizam superior were done at Rs. 44. Bold were placed at Rs. 43-4 and both Madras and Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 43-12. A/M. delivery was quoted at Rs. 43-4 and June/July at Rs. 44. Oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 70. May was placed at Rs. 23-1 and June at Rs. 23-3. Linseed was quoted at Rs. 29-4 and June/July at Rs. 30. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 23-13 and June/July at Rs. 24-10. Khursani was placed at Rs. 33-12. Castorseed Madras were quoted at Rs. 32-4. May delivery was quoted at Rs. 156-8. Castorseed May delivery opened at Rs. 156-12 moved between Rs. 157-4 and Rs. 155-4 and closed at Rs. 156-8. September opened at Rs. 156-8 improved at Rs. 156-12 declined at Rs. 155-8 and closed at Rs. 156-8.

GROUNDNUTS	
Bold	44 8 0
Coromandal	44 0 0
Khandesh	44 0 0
Kard Bold	43 8 0
Bold 55-60 PM	47 0 0
Quality 75-80 PM	48 0 0
April-May	44 0 0
June-July	44 0 0

CASTORSEEDS	
May Delivery	156 8 0
September	156 8 0
Madras	32 4 0
Gujarat	32 0 0
Kutch-Saurashtra	32 0 0
Kanpur	30 12 0

LINSEED	
Bold	29 0 0
Small	27 0 0
Satna	27 8 0
June-July	29 14 0

KHURSANI	
Madras	34 0 0
Three Zilla	33 12 0

KARDI	
Bold	23 14 0
Kanpur	22 4 0
April-May	23 4 0
June-July	24 0 0

COTTON SEEDS	
Berar	22 4 0
Moglai	22 0 0
Mohuda	26 0 0

OILS	
Groundnut receipts	22 14 0
April	22 11 0
May	23 1 0
June	23 1 0
Linseed Oil	14 4 0
Castor Oil Ready	18 4 0
First Pressure	19 8 0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 18. There was moderate long liquidation today in the local forward cotton market which resulted in a small decline. Later on there developed short covering which resulted in partial recovery.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 699 and declined at Rs. 697 on long liquidation but the market rallied at Rs. 698-8 on short covering. August Contract was placed at Rs. 709-8.

Later on there was further buying and May delivery advanced at Rs. 701. Closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. May	Rs. 700 8 0
I.C.C. August	711 8 0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, April 18.

MILLS	
Apollo 2-12	
Bharat 25-12 26 25-14	
B. Dyeing 386-4 85 88-2	
Bradbury 626-4 85	
C. India 156-6 56 58	
Century 258-2 57 61	
B. Textiles 240	
Elphinstone 44	
Finlay 308-4	
Gokak 210-3 11-8	
I. U. Defd. 1-10-3	
I. U. Ord. 9-14 9-13 9-15	
Indore 89-6 90	
Khatau 182-8	
Kohinoor 300 298-12 301 300	
300-8	
Model 143-12	
New City 141-4	
New Great 130	
Podar 135	
Simplex 172 78-8 71-8 72	
Standard 295	
Svadeshi 257-8 58-8 60-8	
Swan 435	
Tata Mills 41-4	
B. Steam 33-12	
Scindia 13-11 13-10-6 13-12	
13-11-6	

BANKS	
Baroda 112-8	
Central 65	
Central New 66-8	
Imperial 1853 60	
Imperial New 452-8 50 61-4	

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 18. The local bullion market was quiet today with unloading by professional operators.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 159-8 and advanced at Rs. 159-12 on scattered buying. At this level there was increased liquidation by bulls and Silver declined at Rs. 159-2 but steadied at Rs. 159-4. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 159-4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87-8 and after advancing at Rs. 87-10 declined at Rs. 87-6. Ready Gold was placed at Rs. 87-14 and Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 58-2.

Thereafter there was renewed buying by bulls which hardened quotations and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs. 160 12 0
Forward	160 12 0
Ready Gold	88 4 0
Forward	87 12 0
Sovereigns	58 4 0

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, April 18. The market ruled quiet but steady round all sections and the volume of business was moderate. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.

SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 81-9, three per cent loan 1953-55 100-1, three per cent loan 1963-65 92-8-6, four per cent loan 1960-70 102-5.

BANKS: Allahabad Conty 175 Imperial FP 1937-8, Uni. Comm. 35.

COTTONS: Kesoram 20, Muir Mills 215.

COALS: East Indian 22-12, Equitable 43-8, Panch Valley 19-8, Raneeungee 8-8, Standard 18-4, West Jamuria 18-4.

JUTES: Agarpada 19-4, Anglo-India 226, Champdany 161, Howrah 24, Kinnison 193, Presidency 5-2, Delhouse 134, India 127, Lansdowne 131, Lothian 229, Reliance 13, Union 158-8.

ENGINEERINGS: Ind. Iron 25-5, Jessop and Co. 24-12, Marshall 5-8, National Iron 5-14.

MISCELLANEOUS: Ind. Copper 3-2, Sone Valley Cement 7-6, Alkali and Chem. 13-7, Bengal Chemical 102-8, Cal. Elec. 14-3, BIC 8-6, Bar

talking of BOOKS

CHRISTOPHER FRY'S DRAMATIC ART

His Verse Is A Compact Of Sound Colour And Rhythm

THE BOY WITH A CART (Frederick Muller Ltd., 29, Great James St., London W.C.1, Price 5s.)

THOR WITH ANGELS (Oxford University Press, Price 6s.)

THE FIRST BORN (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d.)

A PHOENIX TOO FREQUENT (Oxford University Press).

THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING (Oxford University Press, Price 7s. 6d.)

RING ROUND THE MOON By Jean Anouilh, Translated by Christopher Fry, (Methuen and Co., Price 6s.)

A SLEEP OF PRISONERS (Oxford University Press, Price 6s.)

All the above books are by Christopher Fry

A Play is not written in verse because a dramatist decides to use verse instead of prose as his medium, but because a poet has made an excursion into the theatre. If something can be said adequately in prose, it will only be said badly in verse; the poetry must be an intrinsic part of the expression, the 'raison d'être' of the play. The poet is faced with the problem of writing not for those who enjoy reading poetry, but for a theatre audience many of whom might possibly dislike poetry. In his plays, Christopher Fry has something to say that could not possibly be said in prose and he has succeeded in writing verse that is at once colloquial and compact of sound, colour and rhythm.

It is perhaps significant that the contemporary poetic drama has its roots in religious themes just as the plays of the Elizabethans sprang from the miracles and moralities of the Middle Ages. "The Boy with a Cart" tells the story of Cuthman, Saint of Sussex. He is a very simple Saint, a God intoxicated shepherd and Christopher Fry's play has the almost child-like quality of a legend so that his audience is prepared to accept miracles without cynicism. Driven by poverty out of his native Cornwall, Cuthman draws his mother in a cart across the South of England. On the way he is enlisted with his mission; he stops to cut willow-shoots and "God rode up my spirit and drew in Beside me. His breath met on my breath, moved and mingled."

Cuthman's mission is to build a church in the wilderness of the Sussex village of Steyning and this he does inspire of ridicule and hostility. The story of Cuthman's pilgrimage is told against the background of a Chorus, the people of South England who, like Eliot's women of Canterbury, represent common humanity. They speak of the seasons and the cycle of labour in field, orchard and fold. They are also a link with the present.

"Between Our birth and death we may touch understanding

As a moth brushes a window with its wing,
Who shall question then
Why we lean our bicycle against a hedge
And go into the house of God?"

Biblical Setting

The "First Born" is the first of the plays with a Biblical setting but it is not a mere re-telling of the Moses story. Although the play ends with the Jews delivered from their Egyptian captors, it is a tragedy—the tragedy of Ramesses, only son of Pharaoh, the victim of the last and most awful of the plagues. Here we find the conflict that is not apparent in the Bible story, of Moses the Egyptian General finding himself the champion of the oppressed Jewish people. This quality of loyalty is finally expressed in Moses' realisation that in calling down the plagues on the Egyptians he has unlocked elemental forces beyond his control and brought about the death of Ramesses, his foster-nephew and a prince that could have been a just and kindly ruler of the Jews. The language here is restrained and everything is subdued to stark, bold outlines that emphasise the story with its message of relentless punishment that does not take into account the tones and loyalties of individual men.

In this early play Christopher Fry mingles verse and prose and the transition is often uncomfortable. In "Thor, With Angels" written almost ten years later, the poet has found his medium, the play is entirely in verse and the familiar and the strange come together to create the atmosphere of a Jewish settlement in Kent in A.D. 596. Augustine and his missionaries

have come to preach at the court of King Ethelbert and the message they bring overturns the altars of the old Gods and brings conflict and doubt into the hearts of their followers. The story and the characters are remote in time but the dramatist has an idle servant to remind us of abiding human nature, old Colgrin greets the dawn:

"It doesn't do a man any good, day-light.

It means up and doing, and that means up to no good,
The best life is led horizontal
And absolutely unconscious."

Delightful Comedy

This first of the comedies is a delightful blend of wit and cynicism, romantic love and metaphysical imagery presented with an Elizabethan gaiety and freshness. As great a borrower as Shakespeare, Christopher Fry seeks far afield for his plots. Here is a legend told by Petronius and again by Jerem Taylor, of young and beautiful widow, Dynamene, who goes with her servant, Doto, to mourn and fast till death at the tomb of her husband. The two ladies are disturbed by a Corporal to the Guard who has to watch over the bodies of six hanged men. Because the graveyard is also the place of execution, the young corporal with a mixture of wine and poetry dissuades the lady from following her husband to Hades and the conclusion of the play is a glorious triumph for the claims of a living lover over those of a dead husband. There are only three characters, the lady, the Corporal and Doto, the servant who plays Nurse to Dynamene's Juliet. With amazing delicacy of touch Christopher Fry sets his graveyard scene without any trace of morbid works of corruption; comedy dissolves the threat of impending doom and everything is washed in the light of love and hope.

Rollicking Farce

With "The Lady's Not For Burning", we come to something quite different. This is a comedy, an old wives' tale set in "1400 either more or less or exactly." In the two religious plays the characters are like those in a Pageant, colourful but flat. Here we find the discharged soldier who wants to be hanged.

"There was a Soldier
Discharged and centreless with
a towering pride
In his sensibility, and an endearing
Disposition to be a hero."

He comes to a little market town and finds the people engaged in a witch hunt. Jeanet Jor-de-Mayne is the most enchanting witch in

literature. There is a chaplain who has the church bells rung so that he can tune the G string of his viol and a mayor who is a perfect monster of pomposity,

"If you wish to find me I shall be in my study,
You can knock, but I shall give you no reply,
I wish to be alone with my convictions."

These delightful people, together with a pair of young lovers and a harassed mother, are involved in a rollicking farce which ends with all the threads disentangled after a scintillating display of wit.

One of Christopher Fry's characters says of another,

"There's not a devil
In the length of the land could,
pick such a posy of words
and not swoon smelling it."

and there's not a living poet could weave such a delightful web of glancing wit and startling metaphor without allowing the words to destroy the action of his plays.

Daring Imagery

In "The Lady's Not For Burning" we can only agree with the hero where he says,

"What a wonderful thing is metaphor,"
because we find a poet who takes your breath away with the daring of his imagery and yet is never far-fetched—

"The moon is nothing
But a circumambulating aphrodisiac
Divinely subsidised to provoke the World
Into a rising birth-rate—a veneer
Of sheerest venus on the planks of Time
Which may fool the ocean but which fools not me."

It is because of his genius as a "word-juggler" that Christopher Fry has translated the artificial, stylised brilliance of Jean Anouilh's "L'Invitation An Chateau" into the only English prose that could do justice to the original. "Ring Round the Moon" is called 'a charade with music' and its atmosphere of make-believe is so like Fry's own world of subtle allusion and brittle mockery that the translation is more than an adaptation. It is a re-creation in English of Anouilh's play.

In "Venus Observed" we find Christopher Fry at his extravagant best. The play has a modern setting but not in any realistic sense. The Duke of Altair wants to marry and leaves the choice of a wife to his son who with his

"Twenty-five impartial years,
Can perform the judgment of
Paris,
Can savour, consider, and award
the apple

With a cool hand";

for the Duke himself finds it impossible

"Good God, to differentiate between
The first bright blow on my sleeping flesh,
The big breasts of mid-morning,
And the high old dance of afternoon."

The scenes shift from an observatory where the ladies are invited to witness an eclipse of the sun to "The temple of Ancient Virtues, beside the ducal lake." The artistic splendour of these settings is matched by the rich texture of the verse,

"The cloudy peach, the bristling pineapple,
The dropical pear, the sportive orange",
and the description of the eclipse—

"Observer how Sol Salome
Almost hidden by the head of the Baptist moon
Dances her last few steps of fire"

In spite of extravagant imagery, Christopher Fry's language in this play always echoes the rhythms of ordinary speech. His lines must be spoken, they

cannot be chanted or declaimed. Except in this early play. Fry never uses a chorus or stanzaic forms or rhyme, all elements that remove verse from the everyday world. He uses language heightened by imagery, but his word-making is in the spirit of the language not consciously artistic, but the metaphor that finds its way into slang. Bates the Duke's footman in "Venus Observed" for instance describes the butler,

"In and out of the burning building, like
A perishing nigger in and out of a flaming Woodpile"

Dream Sequence

In his latest play, "A Sleep of Prisoners", Christopher Fry has returned to a religious theme but with a difference. Four prisoners of war find themselves locked up in a church and the strain and fear that they feel explode in conflict and an attempted murder. Later, when the four soldiers are asleep, in a succession of dreams, they see themselves and one other so that the attempted murder is seen in the stories of Cain and Abel, David and Absalom, Abraham and Isaac. There is a fourth dream in which all the prisoners share, as though in sleep as in waking they share the common strain and face a common problem. The Biblical stories which reflect the conflict are suggested by the surroundings, the deserted church with its choir loft and pulpit. In this play, Christopher Fry abandons the rich, jewelled texture of language for a simple direct statement coloured by soldiers' slang and the familiar echoes of the Bible. The passage from one to the other is so effortless that the language echoes the easy transition from sleep to waking, from

"Between the day and the night
The Stars tremble in balance",

to
"Any where he makes himself
at home
The world blows up, there's
Pete there in the festering
Bomb-hole making cups of tea."

It is of course impossible to pass a verdict on Christopher Fry. We can only trace a development and wait impatiently for his next play with the certainty that, whether he gives us the mixture as before or something new it will be a delight and a joy.

—T.D.

THREE BOOKS FOR SPECIALISTS

LAND REFORMS by Dr. Karana Mukerji M.A. F.R.S. D. Phil. (H. Chatterjee & Co. Calcutta).

DIGEST OF LABOUR LAW CASES by V. B. Kher with a foreword by P. S. Bakhle (Thacker & Co. Bombay).

CONSTITUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA by Angshu Dutt (Republic Book Syndicate).

Though widely different in their subject matter all three books are compilations, excellently arranged so as to be of great use to the specialist. The subjects of course can hardly be of much interest to the general reader but even he should find the historical part, pertaining to land tenancies in India and other countries, highly interesting as also the agrarian reforms that are taking place everywhere. As an agricultural nation agrarian reforms are of the utmost importance to India, the author's unostentatious subheading of "plethora of committees and commissions" is however the best comment that can be made on the Government's entire policy in this sphere.

THE DIGEST OF LABOUR LAW CASES is a most handy re-

ference book for lawyers. The alphabetical tabulation is a great boon and, with labour disputes becoming a commonplace, provides a key even to the layman who may be having trouble with employees. The Industrial Disputes Act was enacted only in 1947, but within these six years so many tribunals have heard so many disputes and so many important points have been decided that there is a great need for a ready reference book. Mr. Vishwas Kher has supplied that need.

THE CONSTITUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA is less authentic than it should be. In the first place it is difficult to imagine that the real constitution, and its working, can be available anywhere outside the Iron Curtain, though of course the paper constitution, as it was made after the defeat of the first Russian revolutionaries, may be freely available. But the constitutional rights guaranteed therein have probably turned into a scrap of paper since then. The author's peculiar English also makes the book rather difficult to follow though it will certainly serve as a handbook to those inclined to see Red.

—P. D.



My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

"DADAJI.....Dadaji....." A small child's cry was heard. I looked here, there, and all around. Where was he? The child's was a loving call, and how could I ignore it? But I could not know where the voice had come from! Probably the child thought I was rude, for alas, I did not meet him. I wish he could realise how much disappointed I felt about it!

Flying Saucers

Flying saucers are as real as rainbows. But seeing flying saucers is not the same thing as believing that they are space-ships manned by intelligent beings from another planet. This science-fiction approach is like "explaining" lightning by calling it a weapon of Zeus; it merely supports one mystery by another mystery.

Some saucer reports are hoax, some are products of imagination, others have come from glimpses of such ordinary objects as weather balloons, aircrafts, and even sheets of newspaper carried aloft by the wind. The saucers vary widely.

The most striking things about the saucers are their silence, their habit of darting in violent zigzag and their apparent high speed. It is difficult to gauge the speed of a flying saucer since the object is unfamiliar and its size unknown. Its distance, hence, is not perceptible. However the speed of the saucer (apparent or real) is the principal prop of the space-ship theory. No man-made structural material, say the space-ships enthusiasts, could move through air at several thousands mph without being melted by the heat of friction.

No style of aircraft known to man could move so fast in complete silence. No human crew could make the sudden stops and turns without being killed by "G-force." This knocks the bottom of the theory that flying saucers are objects. They do not obey the rules and regulations that govern material objects.

But what non-material saucer-like object can move quickly, silently and in violent zig-zag? One such thing is a spot-light. It is easy to swing the beam of a searchlight (across clouds, for instance) and make its bright spot seem to travel at many thousands mph. The spot of light moves silently and can change direction as abruptly as any saucer.

Like A Mirage

Scientific explanation of flying saucers is similar to that of a mirage. Just as a layer of warm air makes the waves wander oddly, producing deceptive ghosts on the radarscope, so also the same irregularities might produce optical ghosts resembling saucers.

Some optical ghosts are common. For instance, the ordinary mirage which many have seen and come to accept its scientific explanation. The illusion of water-

FROM TINY TOTS TO YOUNG LEADERS



Group photograph of the Agripada Balkan-Ji-Bari unit, Byculla.

on-the-road is caused by thin layers of warm air above sun-heated pavement. The hot layer or air in between two cold ones "refract" upward the light that reaches the layers through the sky. The motorist sees a shining water (really sky) in the road. In the hot desert this sort of mirage is extremely deceptive.

The common condition of a comparatively cooler atmosphere layer placed in between two hot ones is responsible for many of the saucer sightings.

The warm air over-head turns downward the light from bright objects such as street-lights or auto-head lamps. If the "interface" is too turbulent, it can form no visible image, but if it is just steady enough, it will create bright images that seem to sweep rapidly across the dark sky.

Flying saucers are not a recent phenomenon but they have become more evident because people have become conscious of looking for them in the sky these days!

The Things That Happen

Some queer items of news have been reported from the Animal Kingdom lately.

At Zurich an elephant named Hassan was condescendingly taking some tit-bits from a woman when he felt with his trunk a ring on her finger. Thinking, perhaps, that it was a choice morsel she was holding back, he gently drew it off and swallowed it. The ring was worth about Rs. 30,000.

The tale of a lobster that got a bit of its own back from a prospective lobster-eater comes from Paris. An argument started in a restaurant as to whether the lob-

ster was fresh. Angrily the restaurant proprietor picked up the lobster and invited the diner to smell it. The lobster seized its opportunity—and the diner's nose. The restaurant keeper had to pay Rs. 1,500 damages.

Damages of a different kind

caused a pet kangaroo at Lincoln to set up some kind of a record. It injured its leg and was attended by a veterinary surgeon, an orthopaedic surgeon, a radiologist with X-ray equipment, and a radiographer.

A tortoise estimated to be 100

TUSSLE BETWEEN SOUTH & EAST ASIA

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

clusions, this particular argument would appear to lead logically to such absurdities as including the United States in a definition of Western Europe or the Soviet Union as part of Eastern Germany.

THE DIFFERENCE

The usage should, however, be criticised for more fundamental reasons than this. In the first place the problems of South Asia are by no means the same as those of South-East Asia. Thus, whereas in South Asia the outstanding problem is posed by over population, only a few parts of South-East Asia are so affected and the region as a whole could undoubtedly support many more people without fundamental changes in techniques. Indeed, although its immediate preoccupation is with economic and political rehabilitation after the disruption and devastation of Japanese rule, which South Asia did not experience. South-East Asia may well in the near future come to regard the existence of so much of weakness. Already since 1945 the Japanese have again several times raised the matter of emigration to such underdeveloped lands as eastern Indonesia and, with mounting population pressure in India, Pakistan and China also, it is by no means impossible that Japan's lead may later be followed by others of South-East Asia's neighbours.

This, in turn, leads to a further criticism of the extended use of the terms South-East Asia to embrace South Asia as well. Granted that the ties between India, Pakistan and Ceylon on the one hand and South-East Asia on the other are both strong and of deep historical significance, it still remains an open question whether they will prove tougher and more permanent than those which bind the latter to East Asia.

In the days before war, when the modern concept of South-East Asia had not won general acceptance, two alternative names for the area were sometimes used, viz: Further India and the Far Eastern Tropics. Both of these terms enshrine important elements of truth, and both implicitly suggest

that South-East Asia, on account of its inherent weakness, must be thought of in relation to one or other of its Asian neighbours.

NEW TIES

Such is clearly the case today. The ties binding South-East Asia to India (and to a lesser extent to Pakistan) are based largely on personal respect for India's leaders and a common experience of breaking free from political dependence on the West.

In this respect India is, in effect, the elder brother to the newly-independent States of South-East Asia and has effectively championed their cause both at the United Nations and elsewhere.

Thus India has taken over the role which was formerly though hardly disinterestedly, played by Japan as champion of "Asia for the Asiatics" ("The term 'Asians' had not then come into general use) until the experiences of 1942-5 revealed her true intentions.

Certainly today there is far less affection in South-East Asia for Japan than for India, but, thanks to the rapacity of many Chinese middlemen, local feeling towards China is even more hostile throughout the region. Thus, on grounds of sentiment alone, the alignment of South-East with South Asia appears to be eminently secure.

INTERDEPENDENCE

Unfortunately, however, this is by no means the whole story and two other factors weigh heavily on the opposite side of the balance. Economically speaking, the interdependence of temperate and tropical lands, at least in the present stage of Asian development, affords a firmer basis for trade between South-East and East Asia than anything existing in the relationship between the former and India. This interdependence, which has in some degree underlain the economic geography of the Far East from the days of the early tribute-bearing missions to the time of Japan's short-lived Greater East Asia Co-prosperity

years old surprised its owner at Brightlingsea the other day. Its name is Joey, but it laid eight eggs!

Of course, there is the inevitable fish story. It concerns a Norwegian fisherman of Tjoeta who lost his spectacles in the sea sometime back, and has now found them inside a cod he caught.

Yesterday's News

"Why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning."

"What was it?"

"Eggs."

"Wrong, teacher. That was yesterday."

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Bida Balkan-Ji-Bari arranged a reception in honour of Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, who was much pleased to see the children's activities there.

Have you joined the Balkan-Ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be pleased to hear from you.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Sphere, is likely to be exploited still further in future. Certainly, so long as Japan is cut off from the trade with China she has no option but to pursue such a course, and it is by no means unlikely that China herself, once industrialized, will follow a similar policy. And, if such should indeed prove to be the case, the presence of a vast Chinese commercial community scattered throughout South-East Asia would be a formidable asset, quite apart from its even greater potential significance should an attempt ever be made to create by force a new Co-prosperity Sphere under Chinese auspices.

NOT ASSURED

In short, the conclusion seems inescapable that the alignment between South and South-East Asia, desirable though it undoubtedly is from the standpoint of all free men, is by no means assured for the years that lie ahead. On the contrary, the possibility of new association with East Asia, with all the formidable consequences which that implies, cannot be ruled out. Indeed the dominant theme in the oriental history of the second half of the 20th century may well be the struggle of both South and East Asia for paramount influence in the area which lies between them. Greater East Asia we have known in our lifetime; it remains to be seen whether Greater South Asia can capture the minds and energies of men sufficiently to prevent a further relapse into barbarism and exploitation.

—N. N. F.

FARMING IN LAPLAND

"Farming is a matter of nice calculation. In the coldest parts of Lapland there's a period of growth of less than four months in the year—just enough for potatoes, but for nothing else. Even where the period is longer, a farmer must reckon that, if spring comes late, or autumn sets in a few days early, a whole crop may fall. Such slender variations were responsible in the past for dreadful famines; falling, not now and then, but as often as one year in five."

—TOM HOPKINSON.



Children of the Relief Camps in Kalyan.

The Quest For Gandhi

WHAT gives a highly personal setting to Gandhi's life is his smile. It gives a fringe of magic to his lips which eludes the brush of the painter. From where does that lovely iridescence spring? It has drawn millions into its orbit. Is that his mental or emotional state? Contraries are the law of life. Does his pang of thought find its release in enchantment? But Gandhi's smile is pure, mysterious and does not mirror his mental state. Moreover, are not lips too fragile to support the thoughts that eddy round the deepest self? The analyst of emotions must seek the answer elsewhere.

Gandhi loves nature because there is no touch of vulgarity in it. He knows the lash of passions and cauterizes the flesh. He pours vigilant affection on others and politely declines it himself. The torment of an epoch presses heavily on his heart. Yet a delicious vein of humour wells up from it. A lone rebel he is fused with an adored circle. For, there is no morality in an ascetic cell. If strikes root in human groups. Prisoner of his own thoughts, he looks on the Ashram fields, starred with Popayas, registering every shade of meaning. At the fall of sunlight his favourite song fills the air. He liberates a nation in bondage by liberating its truth. The world is familiar with his trinity: rosary, wooden spoon and watch. Do these disciplines and triumphs suggest the faintest clue to his smile which captures the gaiety of nature and trust of a child. It springs far beyond the passing seconds from a pre-established harmony, Dharma. Gandhi has the taste and strength of mind to look at things with the eyes of the spirit.

SOCIAL MILIEU

Gandhi blossoms into the Mahatma when he grasps the fundamental identity of all created life. From a single skeleton the science of anatomy can be built up. From a single heart and its impulses the entire gamut of emotions can be studied. Gandhi works in a particular social milieu and his initiative results in epic deeds. He has an insight into the laws governing mass struggles. He is wrapped in meditations. This essential seeker strips himself to the loincloth, sometimes loses the way at the crossroads, gets stuck in the ruts, but his central vision and faith triumph over every obstacle. The truths that emerge over the tranquil horizon of his speculation later become the heritage of men.

The ethical genius of Gandhi is delicate, emphatic and mellow—Indian. It invites the masses to reflect and act. His personal values are hatched in the growing and conquering triple disciplines of the Gita. These values are self-diffusing and firmly anchor themselves.

First comes the intuition of permanency. It emanates from the mind which is a welter of creative flux. The clairvoyant and cosmic outlook which grasps the truth and the reality, is its feat.

The anchor of Gandhi's idealism is the passionate understanding and fidelity to world-views. It makes him assume in life a sacrificial role.

The discipline of the flesh gives an expensive sincerity which absorbs him in moral experiment. He holds the mirror to his soul and reveals to mankind its affirmations.

The nation again and again accepts the burden of his temperament. It is the inner fidelity to world-view, the will and sacrifice it involves, that unifies his moods and utterances.

AN AMALGAM

Even the most venomous critic cannot deny Gandhi's tonic of vision and its heightened awareness. Its perennial grace and clarity in words constitute his third gift. He conveys the sparkle and perspective of his creative ideas in a mingling gravity and naturalness. His high-voltage values break the complacent mood of the nation, create a zest for a free life and inspire man to offer himself as a vehicle of Ahimsa. Gandhi's singularity in history lies in his amalgam of vision, feeling and sacrifice into a moral process.

Gandhi is the lineal descendant of the Buddha and Sankara. Their wisdom has that authentic Indian flavour, which elicits truth from

a divine mystery. The Buddha paints a world of sorrow, Sankara a world of illusion and Gandhi a world of action. Their great countenance has the elemental something that sets them apart from mankind. The Buddha's remarkable eyes, tender and ardent reflect an anguished mystery. Sankara's eyes are too large for his face and give a hint of spiritual fire and confidence. The smiling eyes of Gandhi are a ges-

BY Y. G. KRISHNAMURTI

ture of love. It takes millions of years for the human eye to evolve.

Gandhi has a profound affinity with the Buddha in purging mind of its heaviness. The Buddha's nature has a lyrical sweetness and at the same time displays a rooted horror for the mediocre. The sculptured pose of the Sakyamuni shows he is the artist among saints, all tender contour, all dissolving compassion. In the philosophic rostrum, he sometimes subordinates his ethic to the man.

MAHATMA'S HUMOUR

The witticisms of the Buddha have a bearing on moral behaviour. Once a knot of gay people comes to the Uravala forest grove for a midnight revel. One of them picks up a beautiful envelope of flesh. She glides away from the grove with the ornaments of other ladies. The search party sees the Buddha absorbed in symphonies. One of them enquires whether he saw a woman running away with stolen ornaments. It provokes a mordant reply from the Buddha: "Is it more profitable to seek a woman or a truth?" They rediscover themselves and kneel before him.

The humour of Gandhi relieves the tensions of politics. The arrogance of power and the snobbery of the aristocrats cannot be endured but laughed at. He has an implacable eye and it sees the comic. Sometimes his humour is caressing, sometimes mocking, sometimes indulgent, but it never leaves a trail of bitterness.

Gandhi received the educated babes who regard a mosaic of ready-made phrases. Then stride in the venerable monuments, half-dizzy and half-asleep. He has the conjuring trick of logic and humour. Then comes the industrialist who is sure of his money. Gandhi spreads his spider-web and waits for the catch. Thrown into a confusion the industrialist collapses into charity.

Self-parody fascinates and amuses Gandhi. When an author approaches him for a foreword, the realism of Gandhi's attitude teases that polite book-work. In a solemn tone he tells the author "As regards constituent assembly Jawahar is my Guru, I am his pupil. You go him. I have used my stamps and sent your proofs to him." It produces the inevitable reaction. When Nehru learns the witty sally he contributes a luminous foreword.

We bear the percepts of these heralds in our heart and feel every second their unknown sway. Every act of truth and sacrifice brings us nearer to them. A life unaware of its eternity and an eternal life unaware of the present in us caricature their thought. The quest for their values is a spiritual mountaineering. The snow-covered peaks allure us. When we perch on their tops greater heights beckon us. The intuitions of these mystics are free of time's bondage and blossom afresh in every new season. We can only touch their filaments and not the core in a life of self-discipline.

These three sensitive minds have but one thought, the self-perfecting of man. The truths they have pre-

sented when linked expand and do not cancel each other. They have taught us two ways of seeking, of a saint and a revolutionary. The mystic's approach demolishes the illusions of sense that screen man and the Supreme Substance. The revolutionary rediscovers truths and tests them on the human pulse. Thinkers pertinently ask, "is not life something more than a cup of coffee, a bowl of rice, a starched napkin, a moving panorama of pang and ecstasy and finally a few uneven logs of wood?" This scheme of life omits spiritual nourishment. It enables man to leave at the end of his earthly pilgrimage the triumph of mind.

Socrates is in prison. A few days later he must drink the cup of hemlock. He is ceased with the longing to listen to a flute player. The gaoler obliges. He wants to study music and cultivate his intelligence in the few days still spared to him. Such is the philosopher's attitude to a perishable body in a mutable world. The Buddha, without twitching a nerve,

drinks the poisoned mushroom soup offered by a treacherous disciple, Canda. He leaves behind him an enchanted world of love and moral striving. The fool's pistol muzzles Gandhi's heart but an ever-lasting image of the truth springs from the blood-drippings.

The epic of Gandhi will touch widely separated aeons in history. His essence might be obscured in an outcrop of legends. But their pristine beauty will be restored by perennial reevaluation.

What is the evidence of uniqueness in his philosophy and technique? Moreover, he has no philosophic training and discipline. Can vague lineaments and fervour of thought rank him with the Buddha and Sankara? These questions are hurled at us by a little knot of lackeys and dupes of history.

If the sensitive moral nature of a barrister reconstructs world-view gives truth a social base and expands Ahimsa into a community ethic, it only points to his high philosophic destiny. Gandhi resolves the moral dilemma of our times by giving a shake-up, a stirring to old postulates. He proves that a new mode of seeing is the function of philosophy. The view that philosophy is a mere perception of the Bramhan leaves behind it a residue of nostalgia. Gandhi sets his genius in the foundations of eternity by proving that philosophy is a criticism and synthesis of life and it can assume new tasks on the political and social planes.

TOLSTOY AND GANDHI

It is a sign of decadent senility to say that Gandhi owes his seminal ideas to Tolstoy. There is a central disturbance in Tolstoy's certitudes. With a touching devotion he reads fragments of the Mahabharata. Krishna holds him a new ethical hope. His protean ideal of non-violent resistance is developed by the patent moral accent and strategy of the Mahabharata. Many "influences" pervade and fertilize Gandhi's faith. Tolstoy and Gandhi walk hand in hand like pilgrims on the narrow ridge of values.

In his letters the massive figure of Tolstoy emerges dominating and tender, like the typical Slav. Gandhi's reaction is suave and sweet, a projection of his obscure beginnings. Till his technique gains in concreteness and till he develops a deeper insight into the historic process. Gandhi salutes all artist-moralists as forerunners and idols. The central tenet of his philosophy is his own natural essence. It is in his blood and warms his heart.

It does not need deep scholarship to be aware that Gandhi is the only revolutionary thinker in history who gives a collective vision and a community ethic. He walks over the philosophic chasm of knowing and doing. The Greek thinkers create this

'BONING UP'



Bimrose in The Portland Oregonian

split. Gandhi presents ethical significance in terms of man's social responsibilities. In a mass society when science enters into life and philosophy falls into disesteem. By relating philosophy to human affairs he gives it a sovereign accent. By tearing off the straight-jacket of the absolute, he enables philosophy to escape into action.

Thus Gandhi draws all human activities into the widening net of philosophy. By asserting its centrality in all levels of thought and effort he stirs philosophy from its apathy of irrelevance. This Revolutionary Father brings an active perception of essences into human affairs. He breaks the slavery of caste. The resurgent village becomes the basis of national renewal. Truths are insulated into the historical environment. He enables a prostrate nation to defeat a mighty imperialism with the aid of moral weapons. His working philosophy creates a social milieu and places millions in the genial

air of freedom and creativeness. Hitherto philosophers and social theorists of all schools are sceptical about the adequacy of morals in politics. Gandhi ranks with the Buddha and Sankara in philosophic stature by personalizing and spiritualizing the political and social processes.

Thinkers of all ages have felt the need to re-think the values and purposes of the master. They give more love to his ideas than to beings of flesh and blood. They rejoice, as they capture a new mood and clear a fresh hurdle. They prune few sentences and fill that narrow space with wisdom of the day. To transvaluate values means to talk to the great dead. We must sense their original psychological state and put questions in good humour to their astral image. After receiving the pure vibrations of their thought, we must confidently strike at the heart of a new reality.

—From the forthcoming book, "NEO-GANDHISM"

AN ESSAY FOR OUR TIMES

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 4)

nation for his rudeness. He said, "That is the only way we can get things done." Although considerably annoyed at the incident, I asked him where he thought it had got him. But that itself was a sign of weakness on my part. I should not have needed the consolation of this thought to soothe me. Ever since, I have collected painstakingly all the instances where I was done out of my rights, and it is a formidable list. In fact, on the rare occasions when I have "asserted myself", it has been because a bad case made me aggressive. This, as a friend reassuringly tells me, is proof that I am not altogether a worm. In the days when I congratulated myself on my inactivity in the thought that it showed I could see other points of view, I might have resented this left-handed compliment. Now that I know better, I welcome this assurance. If I might reveal a secret, it is actually an over-statement based on a misreading of facts. For nothing proves the worm so much as the act of turning.

There is no oppressor and no oppressed, said the great Kemal Ataturk; there are only people who allow themselves to be pushed around. From all that I see around me, in all human relations there is a choice only between two alternatives—to push or be pushed. Personally, my troubles have always arisen because for a long time people who deal with me assume that I belong to the second category. This is no one's fault because normally I too think the same thing, and everyone else

takes the cue from me. As the aggressive ones never trouble to disguise their feelings, they betray all their weaknesses and expose themselves. This is how the meek will inherit the world even though they may find an estate duty law between them and their inheritance and though they may not be able to hold it long. For the strength of the pushed around is that they never show themselves; even the one obvious quality of pushability is displayed in a deceptively exaggerated form.

All this painful self-revelation is not mere indulgence in self-pity. It is an important disclosure because it contains the key to the widespread vogue of Communism, Totalitarianism and the Police State. To the mind that who needs to have his rights made secure and certain for him at every stage before he can enjoy them, the freedom of democracy has few attractions. He knows that it can only hand him over to the assertive and make him a slave for life. But in a system that is authoritarian, he realizes that if he will not have any rights, neither will his neighbour and his neighbour's wife. In fact, safety there lies in obscurity, in hiding one's very thoughts and dissimulated obedience. In these qualities long practice has made him an adept. It is strange that with so many master-minds playing on the concept of democracy, not one has struck on this obvious emotional factor which renders freedom so disturbing to the ordinary mind. Stranger still since history abounds in numerous illustrations supporting the point.

U.S. To Have 49th State

HAWAIIANS FORM AN ASIAN MIXTURE

IF CONGRESS says "yes" this time to statehood for Hawaii, it will bring into the family a region that has proved East and West can meet and fuse themselves into a community as democratic-minded as a New England township.

For more than a century it has been a Mid-Pacific junction and melting pot for races of Asia, Europe, Polynesia and the United States.

And for 53 of those years, it has been a Territory of the U.S. watchfully nurtured in the image of America and its traditions. It has resulted in a degree of racial harmony and understanding which has no counterpart anywhere in the world.

It has a free school system where children with Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian and Caucasian names sit side by side and study everything from George Washington's victory over the British to Adlai Stevenson's defeat in the last campaign.

More than 90 per cent of them are native-born citizens along with most of their parents. It has free churches where Protestants and Catholics pass occasional Buddhist temples on their way to services. It has a free press, and it has an elected legislature that is little different from those in any state from Massachusetts to Texas.

It is politically conservative and economically self-supporting. It has elected nothing but Republican majority legislatures since it won territorial status and its delegate to Congress today is a Republican. This position of delegate to Congress has been held by Republicans, with two a territory.

GOOD PAYMASTER

It not only pays the cost of its own government, but forked up over dol. 100,000,000 in taxes to Uncle Sam last year—more than that paid by some nine states.

It has proved its case to no less than six Congressional committees that have come to Hawaii to see for themselves since 1935. All six returned favourable reports and the last four recommended immediate statehood for Hawaii. Its differences from the 48 other states are less surprising in fact, than its similarities. But the differences, where they do show up, make a sharp contrast with the rest of the nation.

Its chief one is in the population, now numbering just under a half-million for the territory.

Americans of Japanese ancestry hold an undisputed preponderance. They comprise about 40 per cent of the total.

Yet this preponderance has never been reflected in political domination. The Americans of Japanese ancestry have never narrowly channelled their votes along racial lines. Part Hawaiians, descendants of the easygoing original race of the islands, make up another 16 per cent. Caucasians hold the third place in the colourful racial fabric with 15 per cent. Filipinos are 13 per cent of the total. Chinese, about 7 per cent. The rest are a sprinkling of pure Hawaiians, Koreans, Samoans, other Polynesians and a mixture of all types.

They and their forbears have been pouring into Hawaii since the English explorer, Capt. James Cook, discovered the chain of islands in 1778. American and European missionaries, traders and merchants followed. As they and their children began building up Hawaii's

sugar industry, labour was needed for plantations. Labourers were brought from all over the world, but by far the biggest share came from Asia.

LOYAL TO THE CORE

Altogether, it is estimated that since the Civil War about 400,000 labourers have been brought in. Many returned to their native lands after their contracts were completed, but many more stayed to become permanent residents and the parents of the population that makes up Hawaii today. The immigrant labourers are either dying out or have become naturalized. Added in with their Hawaii-born descendants, it leaves only about 10 per cent of the population who are aliens. Many of those only gained the right to naturalization by act of the last (82nd) Congress and are rapidly becoming citizens. What of their loyalty? A question that was bluntly asked when America's and Japan's relations strained to the breaking point in 1941.

One answer came from military intelligence reports which stated that not a single instance of sabotage was found in Hawaii, although all rumours and reports were traced down.

Another came in World War II, when 37,000 men from Hawaii served in the armed forces. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion, formed largely of Japanese-American youths from Hawaii served in Europe.

They won the appellation from Gen. Mark Clark as the "most decorated unit in the entire military history of the U.S."

Since the Korean conflict started, Hawaii has sent 17,000 men to fight there, two of whom have won in death, Congressional medals of Honor, for unflinching devotion to duty and conspicuous gallantry as an example to their fellows.

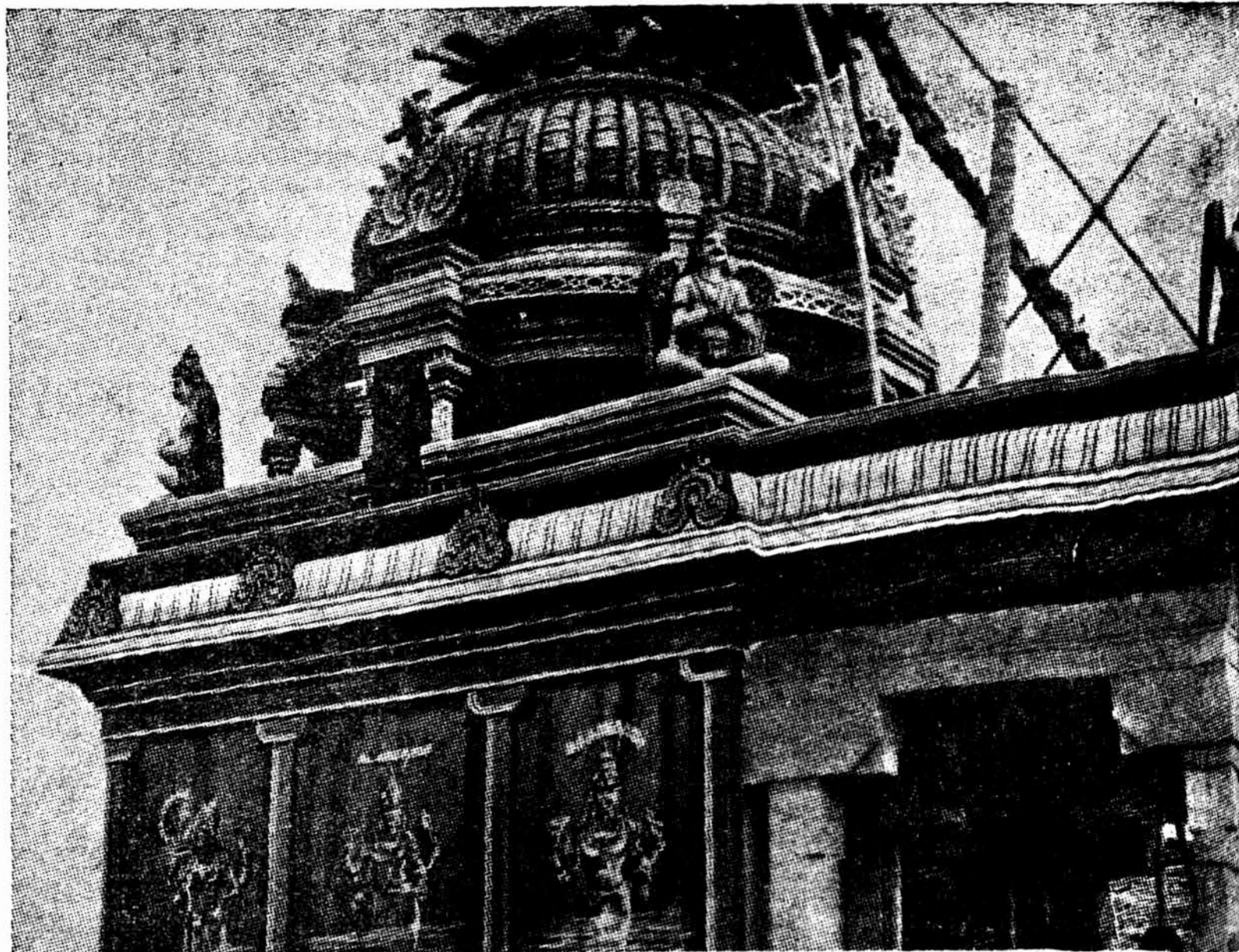
MIXED FACADE

The results of the racial crucible show up throughout Hawaii's business and public life as the day approaches for this Pacific territory to become America's 49th State.

The Senate and the House are mixtures of Caucasian, Asian and Hawaiian members. The President of the Senate is Wilfred C. Tsukiyama, an American of Japanese ancestry who won his law degree at the University of Chicago. The Speaker of the House is an American of Chinese ancestry, Hiram L. Fong, another lawyer, with a degree from Harvard.

Hawaii's lone delegate to Congress, J. R. Farrington, is Caucasian, a Republican chosen six times for Hawaii's highest elective post. The money to support Hawaii and pay its taxes comes from three major sources.

All through its modern history, sugar and pineapple production have been the two major bulwarks. Last year, Hawaii produced a million tons of sugar, about one-seventh of all that the U. S. consumed.



A beautiful temple built by Mr. S. S. Vasan, the well-known film producer at Narimanam his ancestral village in the Tanjore District, South India.

It brought a gross income to Hawaii of dol. 138,000,000.

ECONOMY

Pineapple growers and packers, which provide around 80 per cent of all the pineapple Americans eat, grossed dol. 100,000,000. Out front, however, was spending by the armed services, which came to dol. 220,000,000 last year. It was cut to the bone in the Defence Department economy wave that preceded the Korean fighting and has leaped back up since.

A third new industry that Hawaii is beginning to boom more and more is tourism. It has been setting new records and breaking them since the war. Last year some 60,000 tourists left about dol. 45,000,000 in Hawaii's pockets.

Hawaii's gross business last year was more than dol. 2,000,000,000. It also raises cattle and has some highly productive truck farms, but its industrial production, largely through lack of raw materials is low. It imports from the mainland about 80 per cent of everything it uses or eats.

All in all, its four main islands and four lesser islands, plus a few uninhabited pinpoints, comprise 4,099,840 acres of land. Even though Hawaii is primarily dependent on agriculture, its total land area in cultivated crops is only 7.5 per cent.

GEOGRAPHY

Most of the rest is in dry areas, mountains, forest reserves or bleak lava beds where only the sparsest vegetation can find a foothold. Geographically the territory is divided among the four main islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai. The Big Island (Hawaii), home of the volcanoes, is bigger than all the other three put together. Three smaller islands, Molokai, Lanai and Nihau, are inhabited and productive.

But the nerve, governmental and business centers of the islands are in Honolulu, on Oahu. It is also the population gravity center, totaling nearly 324,000 out of the territory's half million.

DIVERGENCE

In one other respect, Hawaii shows a clear-cut divergence from the states that may soon become its sisters. It is located some 2,000 miles from the West Coast—a geographical fact that some opponents of statehood have underscored. But as three major scheduled airlines fly it, it is only some nine hours away—and less than a day's flight from Washington.

Chief economic problem for Hawaii comes when there are shipping strikes on the West Coast or in the territory. Merchants dependent on a steady flow of imports, are hardest hit. Food sometimes becomes a serious problem and Hawaii has called on

the Navy several times for emergency food shipments when waterfront workers were off the job.

Such incidents cause the islands to take a closer look, too, at local labour problems. Harry Bridges's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union dominates labour in the

longshoring, sugar and pineapple industries. The question of Red influence in Hawaii, home of Pearl Harbor, Hickam Field and other key bastions of the U.S. defense in the Pacific is often asked by visiting Congressmen.

—P. G. KRISHNAYYA'S SERVICE

Task Of Placing The Jobless

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 2)

tain itself may have to quit Gibraltar and Hongkong. The United States has similar skeletons in its cupboard. India shall have to rely on its own strength.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Chairman of the Committee on Employment Exchanges, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, speaking at Kanpur during the week, has indicated his findings in favour of continuing the employment exchanges. It is a purely hypothetical question, but what would he have said if such a decision were announced by the British when Mr. B. Shiva Rao was a non-Congress Liberal with apron strings tied round Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The issue, however, is not whether the Employment Exchanges should be continued and made permanent. The issue is whether they should be run by the Central Government with salary scales out of proportion to those permissible in the States. The issue figured on the agenda of many a Labour Ministers' Conference. It is no secret that the State Governments were prepared to take over the Exchanges, but on this scales of salaries. This was not acceptable to the Union Ministry of Labour, which saw in the Exchanges a fruitful avenue for patronage.

STATISTICS

Statistics of Employment Exchanges for six months, June-November, 1952, show that number of placings had gone down from 32,100 in June to 27,101 in November while the number of applications on the register had gone up for 381,739 in June to 420,722 in November. Of 420,722 applicants, as many as 115,111 were clerks. The Employment under Central Government, excluding Railways, increased from 595,372 in January, 1952, to 620,725 in August, 1952, or an increase of 25,353. The increase in the clerical staff during this period was 7,530. 29,159 persons were placed in Employment in October, 1952, of which 8,160 were placed in the Service of the Central Government and 6,346 in the service of the State Governments, making a total of 14,506. In other words, almost 50 per cent of the placings were in the government services. The governments maintain Public Service Commissions and also employ-

ment exchanges to recruit their staff.

KASTURBHAI'S VIEWS
The views of Seth Kasturbhai Committee on Economy has some stimulating comments on the changes. It says:—

"An analysis of the achievements of this organisation presents rather a disappointing picture. It is surprising to find that of 9,81,427 ex-servicemen, who registered with the employment exchanges, only 2,20,187 were employed, including two-third in Government employment. Of 2,44,794 refugees registered only 54,747 were employed, while as many as 1,36,286 have permitted their registration to lapse. The number of persons who were offered employment but refused the offers run into 1,40,096. Exact figure of persons, who were employed but left service after short period are not available.

"The Employment Exchanges have been able to find appointments only for 20 per cent of the persons, who registered with them. We cannot but feel that an Organisation costing Rs. eight lakhs per year to place in employment about two lakhs of persons in various minor jobs is an extravagant arrangement."

This was the record till 1951. The latest figures available are for November, 1952, during which number of exchanges had gone up to 131, the number of registrations had declined from 153,806 in July, 1952, to 127,996 in November, 1952, and number of placings in November was 27,101. In other words, as many as 100,895 persons who had registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges in November failed to secure a job. At the end of November the number of persons on the register, wanting employment rose by 7,728 to 420,722.

Obviously Mr. Shiva Rao has cast-iron case for continuing the Exchanges. Under the grand dispensation called the Welfare State with full employment as a Sheet Anchor, it would be in the interest of things to grant unemployment bonus to all persons on the live-register. Such a step would not only stimulate interest in employment Exchanges but would greatly enhance India's status under the international organisation Under Deficit Financing would create mass enthusiasm for Five-Year Plan.

HOW KREMLIN DOES IT

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 1)

disposal of the Soviet leaders. they had no clear picture of Hitler's strength, his plans and his preparedness for continued war that could only mean eventually war against Russia.

When Rudolph Hess arrived in Great Britain and, under the mistaken impression that he would be allowed to return to Germany as a privileged diplomat or soldier to report to his Fuehrer (who, incidentally was waiting for just that move to despatch his former "Rudi" by the quickest means into the next world) he explained at length to British officials the details of Hitler's plan against Russia.

The British Government thought it their duty to warn neutral Russia. We may reasonably calculate that this warning reached Russia at least one month before the German offensive against that country, but the Supreme Soviet deluded by its own guile suspected a trap by the capitalist Whitehall warmongers and ignored it altogether.

Whatever the attitude of Moscow to British or American advice before June 1941, it was the immediate and foremost duty of the Soviet chiefs of intelligence to check such an important item as this Whitehall message. Nothing was done. Had they taken a little trouble over it, and if their intelligence had been up to its work, they could not possibly have missed the massing of some 150 divisions and many other divisions in the east, the mobilisation of the Rumanian and Hungarian armies this Soviet Russia, in spite of her many political sympathisers inside Nazi Germany and German occupied Europe, had not the slightest idea. Not a single word of warning reached the Soviet frontier divisions or the Kremlin from their own sources abroad and the messages from others were patently ignored.

The explanation of this extraordinary deficiency is simple:

The Soviet rulers had learned by hard and distasteful experience that nothing was easier for a foreign intelligence service than to mislead the Russians at home by handing faulty information to them via the Communist parties outside the Soviet Union. As a result the reports from foreign Communist parties were taken "cum grano salis" in Moscow, so much so that no advantage was derived from them. It should be quite clear that this applies to pre-1941 days.

Further difficulties arose in finance, in selecting suitable agents and channels of communications. As to the first, it was extremely difficult for the Soviet chiefs to obtain the necessary funds abroad, for nobody would accept Russian money.

It is one of the easiest things in the world for a chancery clerk of some Continental Soviet Consulate or Embassy to draw notes from any bank with which his office deals, but it is another matter to be quite certain that that money has not been noted down by the bank cashier on instructions from the intelligence service of the country in which that particular Soviet consulate operates. The difficulty of procuring untainted money in large sums has been a handicap for the Russian intelligence and still is.

Next comes the choice of suitable personnel. No Russian leader today, whatever his position and experience, can be quite sure that if he orders any adherent of the Soviet Union Government into foreign service, be it in an official diplomatic capacity or as an undercover agent, that the chosen agent, on discovering what the real "exploitation of the proletarian classes in the capitalist countries" means, will desert his post to live under capitalistic "exploitation" rather than in the Soviet paradise. Even the hostage system, whereby the Soviet Government at home might lay their hands on any relatives left behind by the converted official serving abroad does not always work, though no doubt it has been responsible for a sharp curb in the desertions by the Russian personnel to the West. Here clearly lies a limitation in the Russian intelligence service.

The next problem is that of communications, the thorniest

task that any intelligence service has to face. It is one thing to obtain information, it is a vastly different proposition to be able to deliver that information safely into the hands of the headquarters at home. After many years of experimentation and a good deal of failure the Russians have come to the conclusion that the method which permits the highest margin of safety in towns and countries where their diplomatic representatives might be liable to a close scrutiny consists of agreeing with the agent will deposit enclosed in the open, say, at the corner of the Champs Elysee—Rue de Berry in Paris. There, in one crevice in the wall of one particular house the agent will deposit enclosed in a piece of chewing gum, his report on rice paper, rolled up into a tiny ball. This is found and taken by a man who has ready entry to the Soviet Embassy, intermediaries being made unnecessary.

Of course, anything might happen to a tiny piece of paper left exposed, even if only for a few minutes, but such risks must be taken. Payment to the agent is a more difficult transaction and is usually discharged by a skilled pickpocket, who in this case reverses his practice and slips into the pocket of the agent an envelope so quickly and unobtrusively that no passer-by or police agent can detect his action.

These contrivances, not always accomplished with ease and perfection, form only a small, almost every-day item in the life of any agent.

In 1945 and for years after, Soviet Russia was greatly helped in the intelligence work by the files and working methods of the Polish and Czechoslovak services, both capable and well organised.

The Fuchs, Pontecorvo and Nunn-May cases show that the Soviet Intelligence have outgrown

their infantile pains which accompanied their actions before 1941. This improvement is largely due to two men, Lieut. General of the Red Army Fidin and Lieut. General of the Red Air Force Gromov, now in charge of the Arctic Command of the Soviet Air Force.

Of General Fidin, the actual director of Soviet Military Intelligence nothing is known. Not one single feature of his personality has leaked out to the west; he has never been seen outside Soviet Russia, and he declines to see journalists, let alone foreigners. It is rumoured that he was one of the few Soviet intelligence officers who managed to operate successfully inside the German officers corps during 1943 and 1944. We know much more of General Gromov. He toured the United States from 1941 till the end of the war, placing contracts, inspecting finished machines and making himself generally acquainted with American conditions. This he did most successfully with official US approval and assistance.

In Moscow he published a top secret collection of data on US aircraft industry in an enormous volume, complete with detailed maps. This tome was issued to the "allhighest" only, and Gromov was rewarded by rapid promotion from Major to Lieut. General. This volume is long out of date, and General Gromov now concentrates on the Polar aspects of war.

The political intelligence department is run by Comrade Beria himself. It is confined to the strictest control of the satellite communist governments, the foreign communist parties outside the reach of the Soviet Army and the "fellow travellers" and their varied and colourful organisations. It finds its practical value in the communist governments, the foreign Communist meetings or their substitutes.

The political intelligence department was so convinced of the complete control of the lives of all

CHLOROPHYLL AND THE HORSE

(Continued From Page 2, Col. 5)

for the record that I tried Chloro-Cologne which is "the golden green of spring willows" and I felt (just like the ad said I would feel) "skin-deep lovelier for 24 hours." I have endured the obloquy of having my kids tell it around the neighbourhood that their old man has stopped bathing, has switched to chlorophyll, but I don't mind.

And while I have had no opportunity to try a garment worn over diapers, I am anxious to hear the outcome. Caught up in one vividly inspired moment, the manufacturers have called them "Wee Pants"—and these are now fortified with chlorophyll.

All in all, I would say that I have been friendly toward the whole idea and I think it only fair that chlorophyll extend the

same courtesy to me. There are a few questions I would like to ask, and a few pointed observations I would like to make. I don't doubt they can be answered, but up to now I have not seen them explained.

Most of us know that chlorophyll is that green colouring in vegetable matter, occurring in the plant cells exposed to light. Now, here is something I don't understand. There is a very green plant known as the Jimson weed which has a sharply disagreeable odour. The dictionary in fact pulls no punches and calls it the stink-weed. So, here's what I would like to know. The Jimson seems filled with chlorophyll, yet it is a horror to the nose.

If chlorophyll does nothing nice for the Jimson weed, which it certainly owes some loyalty, how is it that chlorophyll does such wonders for my dog and for me?

However, I am aware and in constant awe of nature's mystery and wisdom. I assume that if chlorophyll could de-odorize the Jimson, it might also rob the rose of its ethereal perfumes, and leave the geranium bereft of its pungency of earth and weather.

But perhaps most amazing of all, and certainly thought-provoking to me, is the case of a horse named Old Selam I was once associated with on a farm.

Selam had worked out his tenure and spent his waking hours in a pasture, eating chlorophyll the whole day long. If ever a horse shouldn't have smelled like a horse it was Selam; good food, not too much exercise, a clean barn to sleep in, virtually no worries, yet Selam smelled more like a horse than any horse I ever knew.

Why? I assume there is some enlightened, purely scientific answer.

LARGEST UNCUT DIAMOND

Work is to start soon on the world's present largest uncut diamond, which may be offered to the Queen as a Coronation gift. It weighs 770 carats—about 5-1/2 oz.—and is the third largest found. The diamond, which is insured for £100,000, is being cut by a firm in Clerkenwell into fifteen stones, the smallest to be about 23 carats.

The largest diamond ever discovered (in 1905) was the Cullinan, which measured almost four inches by three and weighed 3,106 carats. It was cut into 105 gems—nine of historical and ninety-six of commercial value.

The Cullinan had one flat face, indicating that it was probably part of a much larger stone, and in 1919 came a report from the same mine that a large diamond, estimated to be about 1,500 carats, had been caught in a crusher and smashed. This was believed to be the other part of the Cullinan.

PAPER BLIZZARD

The ticker tape welcome which New York now gives to returning heroes and other notables is typical of this ebullient city, but it is of comparatively recent origin. It was begun after the first World War as a salute to homecoming soldiers, when the torn-up paper was an ironic commentary on the famous "scrap of paper" speeches of the Kaiser and his Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg. Since then dozens of celebrities have endured the paper blizzard which floats down from the offices of Wall Street and Broadway, some of them 40 storeys high.

Statisticians estimated that between 50 and 70 tons of paper floated down during the city's welcome to General MacArthur last year. Most of the paper comes from torn-up newspapers, magazines, office waste, and old (or new) telephone directories.

PATIENCE, TENACITY ON TOP IN PLAY OF ICELANDERS

It is only patience and tenacity that has enabled the Icelanders to exist in his bleak country for over a thousand years and this very same tenacity manifests itself as a definite characteristic of Icelandic chess. The players have a very good knowledge of opening theory and a determination not to lose.

This determination tends to make Icelanders play a careful waiting game. The Icelanders take all the phases of the game seriously, even positions that are very boring.

Young and old, rich and poor, all take great interest in the game and when a bookshop receives a fresh stock of chess books rush of customers is not unusual.

Record crowds of spectators assemble when a tournament is in progress to follow the play on the wall boards and critically discuss the positions. R. G. Wade and D. A. Yanofsky who visited Iceland were warmly greeted and confronted by reporters of five newspapers and their arrival was heralded on the top of the front pages of the papers.

Both gave a number of simultaneous exhibitions and had to play very carefully sound positional games. Wade had an interesting experience. He was playing 22 taxi drivers in Reykjavik the capital of Iceland. Everybody was complaining about not getting a taxi (Population of the city 45,000).

Blitz Tactics

Wade got fed up of playing all these careful positional games in the simultaneous displays and decided to revert to the usually successful "Blitz" tactics against the taxi drivers. It was evident after an hour's play, "Blitzes" were going on in many of the games, but who was being blitzed was the question. Result was 10 wins, 8 losses and 4 draws.

Yanofsky had a still stranger experience. He was playing the 10 best players of Reykjavik in a

country whose population was only 130,000. Yanofsky was thinking of improving upon B. H. Wood who under the same circumstances had drawn three and lost seven games. Clocks were to be used for this simultaneous display. For the first time in his life Yanofsky did not score a single win in a simultaneous display. He drew six games and lost the remaining four.

King's Indian Defence

The following game is from the Prague Championship of 1951, between Podgorny (White) and M. Filip the present Czechoslovakian champion.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-KB3, P-KK3; 3. P-B4, B-Kt2; 4. Kt-B3, P-Q4; 5. P-K3, (*1), Castles (*2); 6. Q-Kt3, PXP (*3); 7. BXP, Kt-Kt2 (*4); 8. P-KR4, Kt-Kt3; 9. P-R5, KtXB (*5); 10. QXKt, B-Kt5 (*6); 11. PXP, RPXP; 12. Kt-K5 (*7), B-B4 (*8); 13. P-KK4 (*9), B-K3; 14. Q-B1 (*10), Q-Q3; 15. Q-R3, R-Q1; 16. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 17. P-K4 (*11), Black resigned.

Retain Some Initiative

(*1) Simple straightforward continuation.

(*2) Black could have played 5... P-B4; at this point and retained some initiative.

(*3) This exchange serves only to bring White's forces into active play. This and the next move are the cause of Black's difficulties.

Hinders Development

(*4) He is afraid of 7... QKt-Q2; 8. Kt-KKt5, P-K3; 9. BXP, PXB; 10. KtKKP and so on. But now his QKt remains dormant throughout the game. More promising is 7... Kt-B3; which threatens... Kt-QR4; and leaves the Queen's Bishop unobstructed.

(*5) Black has eliminated the dangerous KB, but at the cost of four moves by his KKt. While QKt is still at home.

(*6) Black has little choice. If

10., B-K3, 11. P-Q5.

Subtle Threat

(*7) Threatening both KtXB, and KtKKtP; of course if 12., B-R4; 13. P-KK4,

(*8) A subtle threat by White is 12., B-K3; 13. P-Q5, B-B4; 14. Q-KR4.

(*9) A very strong and clever continuation; White wishes to bring his Queen on to the KR file.

No Longer

(*10) The threat indicated above no longer operates because the White KKtP is in the way; but White's 13th move has provided another route for the Queen.

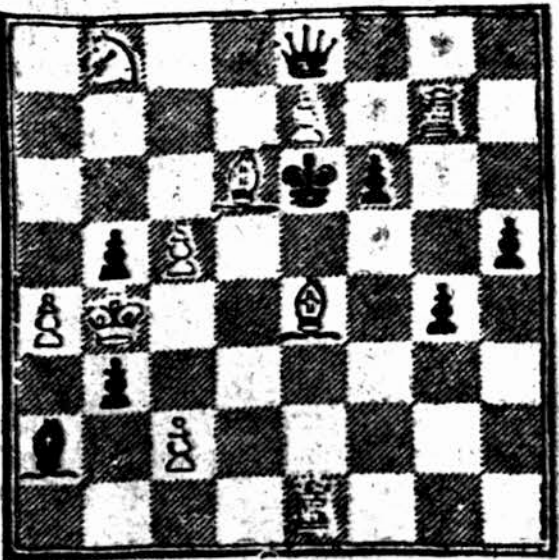
(*11) A brilliant winning move. If 17., QXP; 18. B-R6, QXKt; 19. QR8 mate. or 17...., BXXt; 18. B-R6ch, K-K1; 19. PXB, QXP; 20. QXKtch, K-Q2; 21. R-Q1ch, etc.

—BHACHANDRA VINAYAK KHARE

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM No. 31

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in three moves. Solution next week. Problem No. 30 Keymove:—R-KB4.

SHAPE OF TRAIN TO COME

Improvement On Spanish 'Talgo'

IN view of the centenary of the Indian Railways which has been celebrated in Bombay it would be interesting to have an idea of the noiseless, vibrationless and jerkless fast train of the future discussed in this article.

THE competition of the airplane and the motor vehicle is at the point of remaking the railroads of America, especially their passenger service. About the only question remaining is whether the remaking is to be by evolution or revolution, writes Will C. Conrad in 'The Milwaukee Journal'.

On the side of a revolution—a sharp break with past "railroad thinking"—are Robert R. Young, chairman of the board of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and his Federation for Railway Progress.

The passenger train of the future, according to Young and his organization, simply cannot be the lumbering, luxurious mountain of steel that rides the rails today.

Because of its weight, high cost of operation, noise, vibration, and lack of popular appeal, it is creating for the railroads a passenger deficit of \$600 million a year that must be made up from freight revenues.

FUTURE TYPE

This train to come—in fact, it is already here experimentally—will be a light, low-slung combination of diesel-electric locomotive and articulated, trailer type cars, each only one-third the length of the present 85-foot coach or Pullman. Each will have only 2 wheels, placed at the rear, instead of the 8 or 12 wheels that are under present-day cars. The front of each car will be supported by the car ahead, to which it will be attached by a giant coupling. The front also will have dolly wheels which can be let down when the car stands alone.

The wheels of these cars will have a rubber filling, reducing the "clickety clack" made by steel wheels rolling over rail joints. On the curves the cars will "flow" with the locomotive, in true trailer-

type motion, instead of trying to climb the rails as standard cars do. The centre of gravity will be dropped to a minimum—the roof of the car will be three feet lower and the floor will be two and a half feet nearer the rails than in standard cars.

A train of these cars will be capable of going down a straight-away at 150 miles an hour and around curves at nearly 100.

The traveller who boards this train at Chicago will be in Los Angeles or San Francisco well within the limits of a 24-hour day, losing no more actual working time than he would by a daylight airplane trip. He will be there in about one-fifth the time of the best driving schedule.

NOMENCLATURE

The wonder train to accomplish this is known as "Train X", now sitting, in its experimental form, in the Grand Rapids, Mich., yards of the Chesapeake & Ohio. It had its trial run last summer from Detroit to Plymouth, Mich., with the officials of 15 railroads on board. The cars were hooked to an ordinary diesel locomotive. Its radically different design is now up for consideration by the Eastern Railroad President's Conference. If they and other railroad heads approve, Train X may be in operation within four or five years. If they reject the idea, the C&O may set aside \$500,000 for construction and go it alone.

SPANISH ORIGIN

The basic ideas for Train X are not American. They originated with a Spanish engineer familiar with the slow, uncomfortable ride in standard-type trains through the Pyrenees mountains on the Paris-to-Madrid run. Why have cars too long for the curves? he



One innovation in U.S. carriage design has been a type of car permitting passengers to sit high up in a glassed enclosure, whence they can see in all directions. The California Zephyr, running between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, is famous for the scenery the passengers can enjoy and for its comfortable accommodation.

asked. Why use wheel trucks that fight the curves instead of following them? Why have a high centre of gravity when safety

creating a situation in which the tail wags the engine? The Spanish national railways embodied his ideas in a design and

say it runs smoothly even on Spanish roadbeds, which are notoriously rough for ordinary trains. It is the most talked-of train in Europe.

It was while Young and his C&O research director, Kenneth A. Browne, were searching for ideas to keep American railroads in the race—and to keep them solvent—that they came upon the Talgo train in the shops of the American Car & Foundry Co.

Technical Hurdles Overcome

lies in having it close to the rails? Why have three times the weight a locomotive can safely handle,

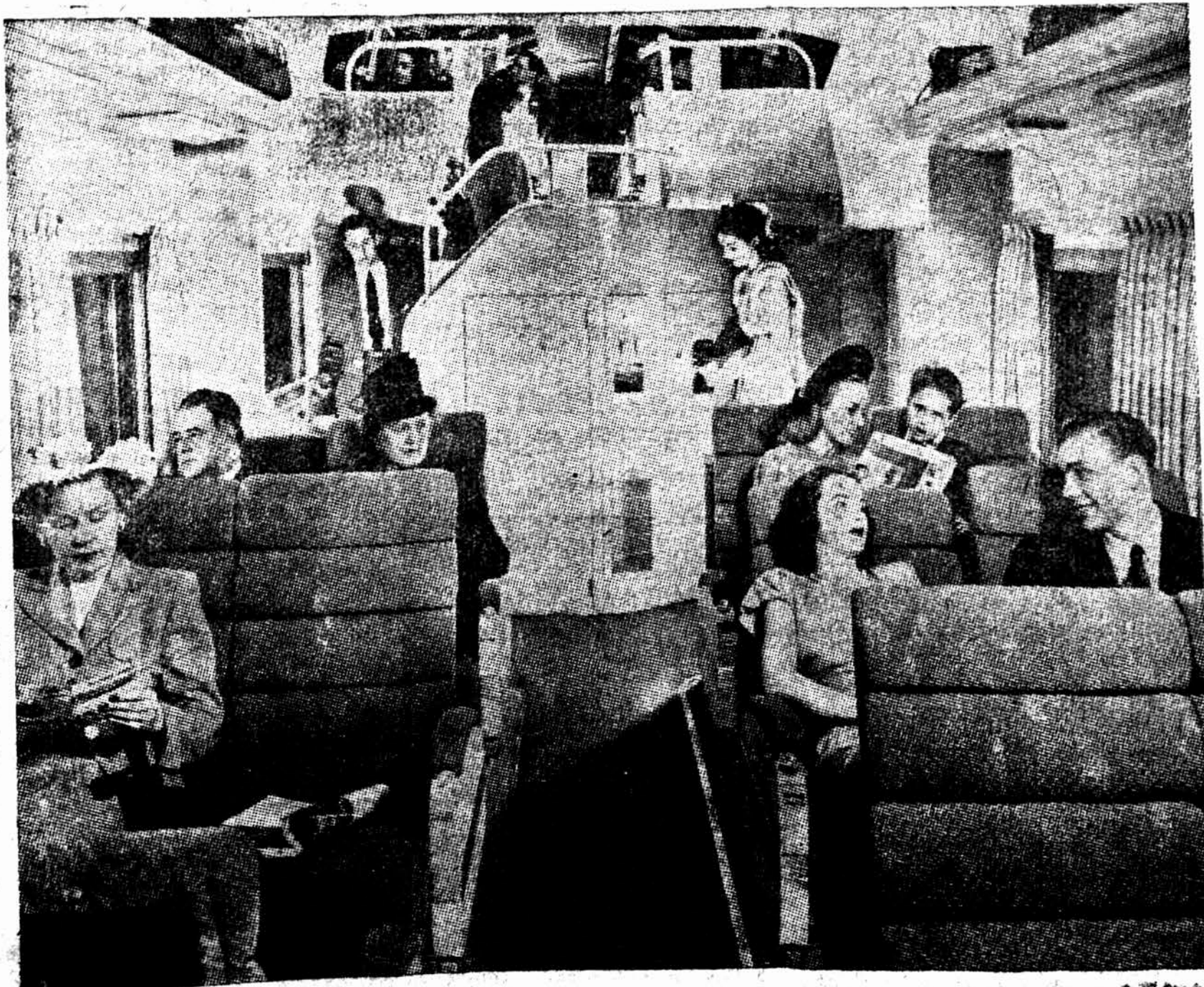
sent it to the American Car & Foundry Co. for construction. This train, known as "Talgo"—the abbreviation for Spanish words that mean a fast, jointed train, plus the initial of the engineer who conceived it and of a fellow Spaniard who promoted it—was put in service more than a year ago. It operates from Irun, on the French-Spanish border, to Madrid.

Talgo has been a success. It makes the run easily in 8 hours instead of the 14 required by standard trains, taking the Pyrenees curves at 70 miles an hour. Since it costs only one-third as much to operate, it is a "paying" train. Americans who have ridden it

NEW DESIGN
Browne watched Talgo grow and then began his own design. Instead of cars only 20 feet long—the Talgo length—he thought American railroads could handle Talgo-type cars about 30 feet long. This type cars about the length of the Train X car. He kept the trailer-type design but he added something to solve the worst problem of rapid operation of a railroad train. He ended the "outward flop."

Young and Browne say Train X cars could easily be built to operate alongside any platform. They would, of course, have to operate within their own fleet, which would gradually be built up.

Acme Of Comfort In Travel



The day-coach section of a new model U. S. train designed for comfort and relaxation.



An 1848 model engine alongside a 1948 Diesel-electric locomotive.